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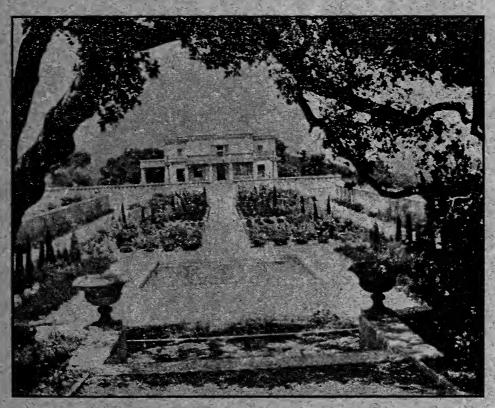
HELPFUL HINTS

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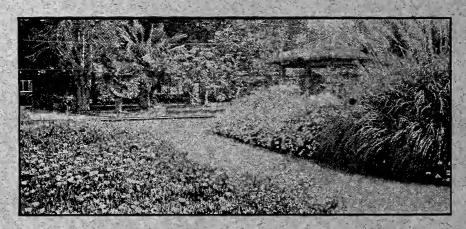
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PLANT SELECTION

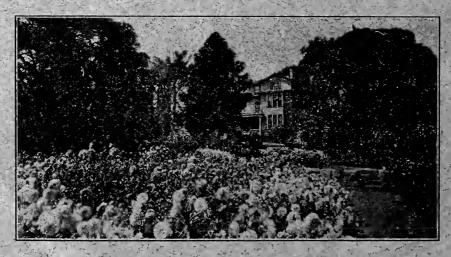


A FORMAL GARDEN --- BRIGHT

Issued for the use of its customers by the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ACCLIMATIZING ASSOCIATION SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA



NATURAL GARDEN-TROPICAL, BRIGHT



NATURAL GARDEN-BRIGHT



INTRODUCTION.

In the hope that those who read them may be induced to bestow a little more than the usual thought to the proper arrangement of their gardens, and out of pity for the many plants and well-meaning efforts that are annually wasted by being misplaced and misdirected, these few remarks on the subject are offered. And they are intended for the special benefit of those who, though lovers of plants and flowers, have never had time to study them intimately enough to know their names and habits, and consequently find it difficult to make an intelligent selection from the ordinary nursery catalog, in which every plant is described as the paragon of its kind. The suggestions on arrangement apply especially to the small garden and the city lot where such matters are the least apt to receive consideration.

As the size of the canvas has no relation to the beauty of the painting—neither is the excellence of a garden dependent on its extent. A handglass will throw as true a reflection as a mirror—the small garden will as faithfully bear witness to its maker's taste as the larger. Planning a garden, therefore, is a far more serious business than posing for a photograph. A portrait will only show the features, a garden the inner qualities of the maker—culture, taste, love of nature, originality, or—the lack of any or all of these.

Do not then, lightly enter upon this undertaking of making a garden. In the first place, let it be a labor of love, for if you do not love the beauty Nature offers, or the growing bright and green things that compose it you make but a poor beginning. In the second place, let not your sense of what is pretty and fitting be influenced by the dictates of professionals who would have you make a garden by rule and precedent. A garden is not an architectural feature, it is an expression of feeling. Do not hesitate to express your own self, strive for your own ideal—if you do not allow your ideas to be warped by neighborly advice or fear of adverse criticism, you will doubtless succeed in making a garden that is not only eminently satisfying to yourself, but also pleasing to others. Third—be consistent; once you have chosen a certain character for your garden, let it be a thoroughbred—do not rob it of its meaning by introducing incongruous features. Lastly, do not let your love of the individual (plant) allow you to pass lightly over this matter of arrangement—surely if you love your plants truly, you want to give them a fitting home to live in.

It is to be supposed that you felt perfectly competent to plan your house, you knew just where you wanted the doors and windows and how to finish the rooms, you also knew exactly the furniture you like and how you were to place it, but then you had probably built and furnished several houses and criticised

and studied a good many more. A garden is different. A garden must be fitted to the ground, to the space and to the surroundings. It would be much nicer if the house also were planned in this way and together with the garden, but then—it generally isn't. So aside from its own purpose, the garden must serve to make the house fit into the landscape. Then another matter—a door is a door wherever you go and a chair a chair, but in one garden the same plant will not do what it does elsewhere and the best plant for a certain purpose in another climate may be much excelled by another here. It follows that, while you may have a very good general idea of what you want to make of your garden, you may be somewhat at sea as to the means by which to produce the desired effect. And here is where this pamphlet intends to help you.

To plan a garden intelligently its purpose must be well understood since this will largely influence the choice of arrangement and effect. With the idea that you decide upon an answer from each group in order to define for yourself what sort of a garden you would have and to make it possible for this pamphlet to readily describe a plant as adapted for use in a certain arrangement, several answers to the questions you will have to consider are here enumerated in groups, each group relating to the matters of purpose, arrangement, effect and climate respectively.

You may decide the principal purpose of your garden to be a setting for the house— a front garden; a part of the street—a street garden; a pleasure garden—a private or utility garden,

It may be arranged in a formal way; in a naturalistic way; as a natural or wild garden.

And in planting you may wish to produce an effect that is bright and showy; dark and dignified; tropical.

Your climate will allow you to use plants that correspond in hardiness with very tender plants;
the lemon and the orange;
the pepper tree and the acacia;

half hardy plants;

very hardy plants only.

From this schedule you can presumably select a combination that will harmonize with your conception of a well arranged garden. From the list of plants that is given below you can then choose an assortment that will fit in with the particular scheme you have decided upon by means of the figures referring to this scheme. It is not intended to say that gardens may not be very beauti-

fully arranged except as given here or that plants may not be differently used, but it does mean that when you plan your garden as here outlined and use the plants named for that particular arrangement you may be fairly sure of obtaining a pleasing result. Neither is it meant that you may not build one part of your garden altogether different from another, as naturally your front garden has an entirely different purpose than the one in the rear. Often a large garden is made most interesting by the variety of treatment used in the several parts.

To insure a better understanding of the terms used in denominating the several purposes and treatments of the garden and the character of the plants to be used a few remarks on each in the order as they occur in the schedule, may not be amiss.

Though the appearance of the house from the entrance or the street is generally held to be of paramount importance and its proper setting the principal mission of the garden very pleasing effects have been obtained, even on a city lot, by treating the ground in front of the house as a private pleasure garden. And since it is manifestly impossible to extract much pleasure or privacy from a garden that is open to the gaze of every passerby, the first means to this end would be a planting to enclose it.

In a city garden this is the better possibly the farther the house stands back from the street and then it often adds rather than detracts from the value of the garden as a setting for the house. Considering the difference between what is here called a front garden and a street garden, it may be said that were a residence with a well arranged front garden deprived of the support of the neighboring places it would still form a complete and pleasing picture while one with a street garden would look detached and isolated. A typical street garden is intended to conform strictly to the adjacent properties and with them and a row of street trees forms the setting for the row of houses that outline the street.

If this type is selected not much need be thought of. For Southern California a common place lawn, a straight path and a couple of palms or orange trees on each side of it will fill all requirements. But even though it may be thought desirable to, in a general way add to the monotony, a compromise in favor of individuality and a better setting for the house may be effected by for instance, omitting one of the palms and planting a few shrubs at the base of the other, some roses along the sidewalk and some shrubs banked against the house and dotted on the boundary. And remember that as a setting for the individual house the street garden is probably the least effective type you can select, and that the nearer you make it conform to the rest of them on the street the more your house and garden will look like—oh, just one of the row. The pleasure garden, the garden that is created principally for its own sake and to be enjoyed largely in its component parts seems the one that may truly be called a garden and it is but seldom that an instance occurs where not at least a part of the home grounds is devoted to it. It will readily be seen that certain combinations from the schedule are impossible. For instance, it is not probable

that a wild treatment would fit in very well with a street garden or that stately and dignified looking plants could help to make a wild garden.

To define the different styles of arrangement it may be said that a formal garden would be designed on strictly geometrical lines and absolutely balanced in both horizontal and vertical measurements; a naturalistic garden would call for flowing lines and a certain amount of balance in skyline and volume only, while in the wild or natural garden neither lines or balance need be considered as only harmony in colors and a rambling effect are to be striven for. The choice of treatment is largely suggested by the architecture of the house and the contour and extent of the grounds. A house built on severe lines and on level ground would probably indicate a formal treatment with stately and dignified plants, while a bungalow on broken ground would suggest a natural or wild garden.

In a formal garden, don't forget that dignity is the principal object, that neatness and accuracy of line are absolute necessities, remember that proportion is almost equally important and don't attempt too ambitious a design for a small area. Don't make your garden look foolish and childish with too many vases and ornaments, and don't serrate the skyline with a superfluity of exclamation marks in the shape of pointed trees, or destroy the restfulness of your greenery with overmuch variation in either coloring or texture of foliage. Simplicity, here as ever, is sure to have most dignity.

In a naturalistic garden also, suit the scheme to the aera. Don't attempt too much, don't scatter the planting, mass it and see that the masses are large enough, don't plant a botanical garden if you want a natural effect, don't use too many varieties; select a few and use enough of each to get an appreciable quantity. Don't confuse fundamentals and incidentals; plan for backgrounds first and embellishment later. Decide on the open spaces and keep them open; on your planted areas and plant them full. Avoid flowerbeds, long borders of the same plant and sudden changes. Make the several masses melt into each other. Attempt nothing with the walks and drives except to make them as direct and inconspicuous as possible. Avoid straight lines, but not at the expense of directness. Obstruct all undesirable views play up the good ones. Center the interest; better to emphasize one good view than to call attention to too many.

In a wild garden be as natural as possible; let the walks be trails, smooth if you will but not conspicuously so. Avoid curbs, smoothly cut edges and surfaces, straight lines and geometrical curves. Use plants of rambling habit in the the foreground and avoid stiff and symmetrically growing things. Take advantage of all inequalities of surface, outcroppings of stone and lichen covered rocks. Beware of the rockery as usually constructed. Nothing is quite so offensive as an artificially wild garden unless all traces of design are well hidden.

In all gardens keep the center open, watch the color combinations, select plants that are suitable to climate, soil and the care that can be given them.

Don't use too many striking plants; they diminish each others value. Crowd the color in the foreground, the deep greens to the background excepting for special purposes. Don't mix the various textures of foliage promiscously and plant no soft leaved shrubs against coniferous evergreens or palms and bamboo among shrubs. Don't expect a quickly grown garden to be of permanent countenance, nor a garden planted for permanency to be of immediate effect. Plan the open spaces so as to obtain the greatest depth, the longest distance.

Don't imagine any of these warnings to be arbitrary, they are set down here merely by way of danger signals, and most important of them all is: don't allow any rule, advice or criticism to rob your garden of the individuality that only a gardener with ideas of his own can impart to it.

In the utility garden remember that fruit trees, vegetables, berries and grape vines can be arranged attractively as well as other plants, and that the fact that the garden is wanted primarily for what it can do for the inner man does not by any means destroy its possibilities for beauty.

If economy has part in your considerations it will be well to remember that the treatment selected will be the main factor in determining the cost of both construction and maintenance, and that it is certain that when you try to adapt a formal arrangement to broken and irregular ground or in other ways try to force existing conditions to conform to an arrangement that does not naturally fit, the cost will be considerably greater than if you reserved the proceeding. Also it may be kept in mind that lawns, walls, and walks will cut into your gardening fund at a far greater rate than plants and planting.

The list of plants that follows is far from complete, and many species and varieties could be added, but rather than overwhelm the reader with a be-wildering array of possibilities it is confined to the description of such varieties as are generally known and grown by every nursery. Space has permitted the description of only the most typical of the genus in such kinds as Oak and Maple, of which innumerable varieties exist. It must be remembered that where plants are described as being adapted for use in several forms of arrangement it is only the judicious use of the pruning knife that will make this true. The space needed for each plant will to some extent be indicated by their maximum height which is given, and will also tell you the probable effect each may have on the skyline.

Those of our readers who have seen our catalogue of 1911 will notice that we have adapted some of its features, then very well received, to the purposes of this pamphlet and supplemented them with some data relating to intensity of coloring, habit of growth, form, and color of foliage, to further facilitate the selection for landscape arrangement. We have also added a column indicating the prices for the double purpose of affording a means of intelligently estimating the cost of a planting list and for comparison with local prices. A total

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"A Plant is a Prize if it Fits. A Weed if Inharmonious."

—McFarland.

KEY TO LETTERS AND FIGURES AS USED IN PLANT LIST

COLUMN I .- D means deciduous, dropping their leaves in the fall.

COLUMN II.—The botanical names alphabetically arranged.

.. |

COLUMN III .- The maximum height to which the plant is known to have grown.

COLUMN IV.—Character.

T—Tree
S-Shrub
Cl—Climber
Cr—Creeper
B-Bamboo or grass
P—Palm
F—Fern
H-Herbaceous, or bulb
L-Foliage plant

This column is inserted to facilitate the selection of plants according to their habits of growth. If you are looking for trees run your finger along this column for T's; if for shrubs look for S's, and so on. Sometimes you will find two habits of growth indicated, which will mean that the plant can be made to assume either. Several, when allowed plenty of room will branch into a tall shrub, while if crowded and pruned will develop into a small tree. Some vines when left without support will form a pretty shrub, in which case we give . | Cl and S.

COLUMN V.—Color.

I-wnite				٠.
II-Pink	and	Shad	es.	
III—Red	and	Shad	es.	
IV-Yellov	v and	l Sha	des	
V—Blue	and S	shades	S	
VI—Laven	der			
VII—Orang				

For use in selection of plants according to color. In nearly all cases the color of the flowers is referred to, but sometimes that of the foliage. If no figures are given plant is cultivated for other considerations than color.

COLUMN VI.—Useful for.

We expect this column to be of great help to our customers in making their selections. If you wish tropical fruits, look for the figure 1; if you have a place near the beach, look for 5; for tropical effect find 2; if plants cannot be given much attention after they are started, look for figure 6 in this column. In most cases several figures will be found referring to one plant, indicating its usefulness for either purposes. If 9 and 10 are mentioned, plant is particularly useful for sunny or shady situations. If 12 and 14 are indicated this may mean either shrubbery or flower beds or borders (See habit of growth column). All plants listed are ornamental, either for foliage or flower, but those indicated by the respective figures are particularly useful for the reason given.

use in: 1 formal gardens, 2 naturalistic, 3 wild, 4 utility gardens.

COLUMN VIII.—Character.

1—Color bright
2—Color subdued
3—Growth compact
4—Growth loose
5—Habit upright
6—Habit drooping
7—Habit rambling
8—Foliage light

9-Foliage dark 10—Top pointed 11—Top rounded 12-Tropical effect ...

COLUMN IX—Climate.

Requiring a climate that	A—Low
will suit.	B—Below average
1—Very tender plants	C—Average
2—Lemons and oranges	D—Above average

COLUMN X.—Price.

3—Peppers and acacia..... 4—Half hardy plants 5—Hardy plants

SCHEDULE	\mathbf{OF}	PRICES:

5 gal, can

• •	Class	In Flats	2" Pot	3" Pot	4" Pot	5" Pot	6" Pot	or balled
• •	\mathbf{A}	2	5	8	10	15	25	
	В	2	8	10	15	20	30	75
	\mathbf{C}	8	10	15	25	35	50	1.00
	D		15	25	40	60	75	1.50

ignorance of plant values on the part of the customer too often is the cause of an unjust accusation of overcharging against the nurseryman, The prices as given are correct only in a general way and for a buyer of medium quantities. When buying only a few plants you must expect to pay more, if in larger quantities a discount proportionate to the size of your order.

As an excuse for the attempt to handle so large a subject within the confines of these few pages in which it is only possible to scratch the surface, it may be said that it is highly improbable that the average builder of a small garden would consider the services of a garden designer necessary or even desirable, or that he would have the time and courage to study a large and voluminuous book on landscape gardening. Our endeavor has been to place within his easy reach the most necessary information in such a way as to be easily digested and readily referred to.

P. RIEDEL, Manager.

THE KEY

IS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS PAGE

TURN IT OVER

I.	II.	III	IV.	V	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	<u>X.</u>
.1.	BOTANICAL NAME		Char.		USEFUL FOR	¥ 11.	V 111.	1Л.	41.
	ABELIA GRANDIFLORA	10	S.	II	3.13.14	2.3	2.4.6.9	4	C
	China—Almost everblooming	10	S.	i	1.3.4.13	[1.2.4]	2.3.7.8.11		D
	S. Af'ca—Kai-apple, fruit like a yellow plum							j	ъ
	ABIES BALSAMEA	60	$ \mathbf{T}. $		0.6.13	$\begin{bmatrix} 2.3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	3.6.9.10	5	D
	CONCOLOR	150	Т.		0.6.13	2.3	4.6.8.10	5	D
	White FirNOBILIS	200	Т.	l	0.6.13	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	4.5.9.10	5	D
	Oregon—Red FirNORDMANNIANA	100	T	1	[0 . 6 . 13	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	3.6.9.10	5	D
	Caveasus			l I				0	
	PINSAPO	75	T.	ļ .	[6.13]	[2.3]	[3.5.9.10]	5	D
.1	ABUTILON MEGAPOTAMICUM	6	S.	III	3.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.4.6.9	2	 C
	Trop. America—Strikingly handsome SOUVE, DE BONN	10	$ \mathbf{L}$.	 II	3.13.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ . \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	 1.4.5.8	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	
	Leaves beautifully edged white		ĺ			İ			
	Large bell shaped flower		S.	IV	3.14	2.3	1.4.5.8	2	C
	PINK	10	S.	II	3.14	2.3	1.4.5.8	2	C
	A very delicate colorBROWN		 S.	III	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.14 \end{vmatrix}$	2.3	11.4.5.8	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	C
	Flowering Maple								
	All Acacias from Australia except where noted	.							
*!	ACACIA ACINACIA The best small Acacia	. 10	S.	IV	3.4.6.13	2.3	1.3.7.9	3	D
	ARMATA	. 10	s.	IV	3.4.5.6	2.3	1.4.7.9	3	C
	Kangaloo Thorn, fine for hedges BAILEYANA		 S.T	IV	4.6.9.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 $	1 3	D
	The best tall shrub	1	j	j				3	D
.*	A blaze of color when in bloom) S	JIV	3.4.6.9	2.3	1.4.6.8	3	C
	CYANOPHYLLA	. 18	S.T	IV	4.6.14	2.3	1.4.6.9	3	C
	The blue leaved WattleDEALBATA)∣ T.	IV	0.6.7.11	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	 1.4.5.8.10		$\frac{1}{C}$
	Silver Wattle, gray-green	.	Í	ĺ		.			
	Green Wattle, the best tree		\mathbf{T} .	IV	0.4.6.7	2.3	1.4.5.9.1	$1 \mid 3$	C
**!	Newly introduced	. 20	T.S	IV	3.6.11	2.3	2.3.6.8.1	1 3	C
* !	EXTENSA	. 18	S.	IV	4.6.13.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.3.5.8	3	C
ä	Hair like foilage, drooping, splendid FARNESIANA	. 1	 5 S.	j TV	 4.3.5.11	9	İ	İ	į
	Mex —Popinac, grown for perfumery		1	ĺ	Í	2	2.3.5.8.1	1 4] C
	Ever blooming, the most generally usefu		5 T.S	IV	3.6.7.11	2.3	2.4.6.8.1	1 3	C
	LATIFOLIA	. 30	0 T.S	IV	3.4.5.7	1.2.3	1.3.5.9.1	$1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	C
i	The best kind for sea-shore planting MELANOXYLON		 0 T .	$ _{IV}$	0.7	$egin{cases} 1.2 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	0 3	 B
	Australian Blackwood, fine timber			ĺ			j		
	MOLLISSIMA Black Wattle Black		$\left[\mathbf{T}.\right]$	I V	0.6.7	2.3	[2.4.7.9.1]	1 3	B
***	OBLIQUA Splendid small shrub	.!	8 S.	ĮΙV	3.4.6	2.3	1.3.7.9	3	D
	! PENDULA	. 3	$0 \mathbf{T}$.	IV	4.6.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.4.6.8	3	D
-	Weeping Myall, gray foilage PENNINERVIS		$0 _{\mathbf{T}}$	137	4.6.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 2.3 \end{vmatrix}$	İ	İ	ĺ
	Gracefully drooping		1	İ	1	j	2.4.6.8.1	1 3	C
*	Better than Baileyana, very scarce	. 2	0 S.T	IV	4.6.13	2.3	1.4.6.8.1	1 3	D
	1		}	1				}	1
		i					•	ı	:

- <u>I</u> .	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	<u>X.</u>
	BOTANICAL NAME	,	Char.		l .		, ===-		
!	PRAVISSIMA	40	$ \overline{\mathrm{T.S}} $	IV	4.6.13	2.3	1.4.6.8.11	3	D
	The best of all	30	S.T	 IV	 4.5.6.13	2.3	1.4.7.8.11	с. 1.3.	ı ' C
	Golden Wattle		ĺ	ĺ					
	RETINODES	25	T.S	IV	3.4.6.7	2.3	2.4.6.8.11	3	C
	VERTICILLATA	15	T.S	ΙV	4.6.9	1.2.3	1.3.7.9.11	3	C
į	Needle like foilage, a profuse bloomer ACANTHUS MOLLIS	4	ĺ Ι L .	į I T	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 10 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$	 1 9 9	2.3.9.12	√ 5	В
	The classical acanthus leaf	4	14. 	1	2.10.14 	1.4.5 	2.8.9.1 <u>4</u> .	3 	ь
İ	SPINOSUS		\mathbf{L} .	I	2.10.14	1.2.3	2.3.9.12	5	В
	Fine for sub-tropical effect		T.	 	 7.13	$\stackrel{ }{2}$. 3	 4.5.8.11	5	В
	Maples		İ					1.19	
	ACHANIA MALVAVISCUM	12	S. 	1111	3.6.14	[2.3]	2.3.7.8.11	533]
	ACHYRANTES ACUMINATUM	10	$ \mathbf{L}$	III	2.3.12.14	1.2	1.5.12	. 2	A
,	Red foilage, a mass of color	10	 S.	 I	 4.11.13.14	1 2	2.3.5.9.11	. 2	D
•	Natal—Strong, delicious fragrance	-	ĺ				j	[;]	, ,
	ADENANDRA FRAGRANS	10	S.	Ι	3.11.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.9.11	3.	C
ď	AESCULUS CALIFORNICA	40	T.	ΙΙ	6.7.13	2.3	$egin{array}{c} 1.3.5.8\%11 \end{array}$	5	C
a	California HorsechestnutHIPPOCASTANUM	7.0	Т.	<u> </u>	$ \\ 6.7.13$	0.0			a
a	Asia Minor—Horsechestnut	70	Τ.	\mathbf{I}	6.7.13 	[2.3]	1.3.5.8.11	5	С
ĺ	AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS	4	H.	V	12.14	1.2.3	1.3.4.9	3	В
	African Lily. Fine for cut flowers AGATHAEA COELESTIS	2	$ \mathbf{H}.$	 V	$ar{1}2.14.15$	$egin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	 1.3.8	3	A
	South Africa—Blue daisy		ľ				i ·		
*!	AGATHIS ORIENTALIS		T.		7.13	[1.2]	3.5.9.10	3	D
*!	AGAVE, In Variety		L.	İ	2.13	1.2.3	12		
ď	Mexico—Century plants in varieties ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN	40	 T.	II	2.4.6.15	[2.3]	 1.4.7.8:11	5	С
	ALPINIA NUTANS		1	I		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.4.7.8.11		D
v	E. India—Shell flower, striking plant ALSOPHILA AUSTRALIS	15	[F *.			1 0 0	4.6.8.12		· D
А	Australian tree fern	10	P .	}	2.8.10.13 	1.4.5	4.0.8.12	1	D
	ALTERNANTHERA PARONYNCHOIDES Showy border plant	1	H.	ΙV	12.14	1	1.3	2	A
	ALTHAEA ROSEA	10	H.	I	 3.12.14	2 .3	1.4.5	5	A
ĺ	Hollyhock		İ				1 5 10		~
	Known for its large flowers		H.	II	[6.12.14]	2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.5.12 \end{bmatrix}$	4	В
$\mathbf{x}!$	AMOMUM CARDAMON		L.	ļ	8.10.13	1.2.3	3.5.8.12	2	D
d	E. India Cardomon. For sub-tropical effect AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA		C1.			11.2.3	1.3.8	5	В
	China—Boston Ivy	1	ĺ	ĺ					
	ANONA CHERIMOLIA Peru—The well known custard apple	20	ST		1.2.11	1.2.4	2.3.6.8.11	2	C
X	ARALIA PAPYRIFERA	15	L.	I	2.6.13	2.3	4.5.8.12	2	\mathbf{C}
	Japanese paper plantARAUCARIA BIDWELLI	80	T.		 7.13	1.2	3.5.9.10	3	D
	Australia—The monkey puzzle	1	ĺ			1.2	0.0.5.10	b	
	EXCELSA Norfolk Island Pine	150	$ \mathbf{T}$.		2.7.13	1	4.5.9.10	3	D
	ARBUTUS MENZIESI	100	$ _{\rm T.S}$	I	6.7.15	1.2.3	3.5.8.11	4	D
	California MadroneUNEDO		T.S	_	4.6.13.15				n
	S. Europe—Strawberry tree		T.S	1	T. U. 15.10	ļ1.∠.3 	2.3.5.11	4	D
x	ARECA SAPIDA	15	P.		2.8.13	2.3	4.8.12	2	D
	Transfer Parin				1		Į		

T I	TT	III	IV.	I W	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	<u>X.</u>
I	II. BOTANICAL NAME		Char.	1 1	VI. USEFUL FOR	v 11.	۷ 111.	1Λ.	Λ.
'	ARUNDINARIA FALCATA	1.5	В.	1 1	2.3.13	1.2.3	3.6.8.12	2	
	Himilaya—Feathery, non-spreading			. :	164				_
*x!	HOOKERIANA	≤ 25	В.	,)	2.3.13	2.3	4.5.8.12	2	D
	Himilaya—Non-spreading, upright grown. JAPONICA	12	B.	1 .	2.3	2.3	3.5.8.12	3	В
	Bold broad foilage							i _ i	
	SIMONI	; 20	В.		2.13	1.2.3	4.6.8.12	3	C
- 1	ARUNDQ DONAX VAR	18	L.		2.3.6.13	2.3	1.4.6.8.12	4	В
j	Orient—Giant reed								~
.	ASPARAGUS COMORENSIS		C1.		$^{2} \cdot 10$	2.3	4.9.12	3	С
١	PLUMOSUS,.	40	C1.	1	2.8	2.3	4.9.12	3	C
	S. Africa—Asparagus fern		/ -1		4 0 0 10	0.0			
	SPRENGERI		cl.cı	1	4.6.8.10	2.3	4.6.8.	3	В
1	ASPIDISTRA LURIDA	5	L.	1	2.8.10	1.2.3	3.5.9.12	3	D
	China—One of the best house plants	1	Н.	011	1.4	1 9	1.3.5	-	
	ASTER The well known bedding plant				14	1.2	1.3.3	5	A
	ASYSTASLA BELLA	10	S.	VI.	3:10.14			1 3	C
.*	S. Africa—Very pretty		S.		13.4.5		3.7.8.11	3	A
3.	Cal. salt bush; gray foliage, quick grower		, 15.	1	10.4.0	1.2.9	3.7.6.11	0	A
,	AUCUBA JAPONICA	. . 8	$\mathbf{S}_{\parallel}\mathbf{S}_{\perp}$	1	8.10	1.2	3.5.9.12	4	D
	Japan—The gold dust plant		s.c		13.15	2.3	4.5.9.11	4	C
	Chili—Graceful small glossy foliage	j		- !		2.0		1	
	DAMBUGA WILL GARIG	1 00	В.		0 19		4 6 0 10		
	BAMBUSA VULGARIS	1	у Б.		2.13	2.3	4.6.8.12	2	D
	BAUHINIA GRANDIFLORA	. 20	Т.	I	2.7.13	2.3	2.4.5.8.1	1 3	D
	Peru—Flower 5 inches PURPUREA		i Ng T	TIT	2.13	2.3	2.3.5.9.1	2 3	D
	India—Very curious flower			111	2.10	2.5	2.5.5.9.1.	2 3	D
	BEGONIA, Foliage Forms		H.I		8.10	2.3	1.4.12	2	C
	Fine for pots and rockeries BEGONIA, Flowering Forms		H.	ITT	9.12.14	1.2	1.3.5	2	A
٠.	Everblooming		1	İ				; 4	A
	BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM		S, S .	IV	3.10.13.1	1 1 . 2 . 3	3 1.3.7.9	5	D
13	Oregon grape, handsome evergreenDARWINI		1 S.	IV	3.10.13.1	${\bf 1}^{1}$ ${\bf 1}$ ${\bf .2}$. ${\bf 3}^{1}$	$\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	 1 3	D
:5	Chili—Exceedingly pretty] .	Ϊ.,	.1.	1	Ì		
	Terra del Fuego—Holly leaved		$6 \mathbf{S}.$	IV	3.10.13.14	$\frac{1}{2} 1.2.5$	3 2 . 4 . 5 . 8 .	5	В
	BETULA ALBA		$\mathbf{D}_{\beta}^{I}\dot{\mathbf{T}}.$. .	6.10.13.18	$5 \mid 2.3$	1.4.6.8	5	C
*	Birch			1,77		100			
1.	BIGNONIA CHERERE	. "	0 C1.	III	545	2.3	1.4.6.9.1	$2 \mid 2$. D
	J SPECIOSA	. 20	0 C1.	V	1.	1.2.	3 2 . 4 . 6 . 9	3	C
	Argentine—Handsome mauve flowers	. 81	o Ci.	$ _{\mathrm{IV}}$	1	1 9			
*	Argentine—Readily clings to walls			Ţ	. !	1.2.	3 1 . 3 . 6 . 8 . 1	$2 \mid 3$	C
	VENUSTA	. 4	0 C1.	VI	I	2.3	1.4.6.8.1	2 2	D
*	Brazil—A profuse winter bloomer	. 1	2 $^{\mid}$ L.		2.9.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	14 7 8 19	1 9	
	West Indies—Very striking						4.7.8.12	3	C
	BOUGAINVILLEA BRAZILIENSIS Magenta, bright enough to be good		0 Cl.	III	2	2.3	1.4.6.12	2	D
1:	x[LATERITIA	. 3	0 C1.	II	2	2.3	1.4.6.12	1	D
	The brick red one, very scarce	.	İ	j	1	ĺ] 1	ו
	BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA S. Africa—Swan River daisy		$2 \mathrm{Cr}.$. ¡I	12.14	1.2.	3 2 . 4 . 7 . 8	4	A
	the state of the s	.	;	1	Ť	j	1		:

Ī.	II.		IV.		VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
	BOTANICAL NAME		Char.	Color	J				
*!	BRACHYCHITON DISCOLOR		T.	Į į	7.13	1.2	[1.3.5.9.11]	3	C
ļ	Austr.—Beautiful dark, maple like foliage	20	т) T T T	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$egin{array}{c} [1.3.5.9.11] \end{array}$	3	C
l	Austr.—The flame tree, a mass of flowers		* •	111		1.2			i
ĺ	BUDLEYA GLOBOSA		S.	$ { m i}{ m V} $	3.4.14	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.3.5.9.11	. 4	C
*	Chili—Graceful and distinct	20	al a	TXZ	$oxed{ }{ 2.6.15}$	0.0	1 4 7 0 10		0
-	A strong grower with silvery foliage	30	ici.s	1 V	2.0.15	2.3	1.4.7.8.12	3 -	C
*	VARIABILIS	10	s.	VI	6.15	2.3	2.4.6.9	3	C
	China—A graceful shrub			Į.	10.10			_	
l	A favorite for formal gardens		S.	l	3.12	1	3.5.9.11	5	В
ĺ	VAR		S.	I	3.12.13	1	2.3.5.8	5	В
3k 9	CARCAI DINIA ROLLINATIA	0.0							
* ! X	CAESALPINIA ECHINATA	20	[T.S]	IV	0.6.7	2.3	2.4.6.8.11	2	C
ĺ	CALADIUM ESCULENTUM	6	$ _{ m L}$		2.13.14	1.2.3	3.5.8.12	2	B
	Hawaii—Elephants ear							:	
!	CALCEOLAREA INTEGRIFOLIA Chili—A shrubby, free flowering kind		S.	ĮΙV	12.14	1.2.3	1.3.7.8	3	C
*!	CALLIANDRA PORTORICENSIS	15	T.S	I	2.6.13	2.3	[4.5.8.12]	$oxed{1}$	C
	W. Indies—Flowers large balls of stamens		ĺ	İ	*	į .			ĺ
	CALLISTEMON RIGIDUS	8	S.	ш	4.5.6	23	1.4.7.9.12	3	C
*!	CALOTHAMNUS QDADRIFIDUS	8	! S.	1111	4.6.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$egin{smallmatrix} 1 \ 12 \ . \ 3 \ . \ 5 \ . \ 9 \ . \ 11 \end{smallmatrix}$	2	D
ا	W. Austr.—Like dwarf pine, bright flowers	1		ĺ	Ĺ	(Ì		
α	CALYCANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS California Allspice	6	S.	1111	3.6.11	2.3	2.3.5.8	4	C
	CAMELLIA JAPONICA	12	s.	I	8.10	1.2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ . \\ 3 \\ . \\ 5 \\ . \\ 9 \\ . \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$	3	D
!!	The old favorite—red or white	3		[į .	_		
• 1	CAMPANULA	4	Η.	VI	[12.14]	2.3	1.5	5	A
ĺ	CAMPHORA OFFICINALIS	80	T.		713	1.2	3.5.8.11	3	C
!!	China—Camphor tree	10		TTT	 2.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	11 4 6 10		
٠١	Peru—A gorgeous shrub	10	p.	1111	2.15 	4.3 	1.4.6.12	2	C
*	CAPPARIS SPINOSA	2	Cr.	I	0.4.9	2.3	1.4.69	3	D
*	Medeterr.—A Caperbush, large flowers CARDIOSPERMUM HIRSUTUM	10	C1.	I	}	$egin{array}{c} \ 2.3 \end{array}$	4.8		D
	Trop. Am.—Balloon vine, rapid grower		C1.	1		4.3 	14.8	4	D
:x	CARICA QUERCIFOLIA	15	S.T	ĺ	0.1.2.13	2.3.4	3.5.8.10.12	2	D
•	Paraguay—Fine for sub-tropical garden CARISSA GRANDIFLORA		S.	I	1.13.14	11 9 9	2.3.7.9	2	C
·	Natal plum, very ornamental		. 	1	1.13.14	11.2.5	2.3.1.9	4	(,
	CARISSA EDULIS		S.		1.4.6.14	2.3	3.5.9	3	D
	CARNATION				12.14	1.2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 . 3 \end{bmatrix}$	3	A
	CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA	10	s.	I	6.9.11.15	2.3	1.3.5.8.11	4	D
	Large flowers; pretty green	- 0	_	1					
	CARPINUS BETULUS	50	S.		3.6	1.2	3.5.9.11	5	B
*!	CASIMIROA EDULIS	20	T.	Ì	1.2	2.3.4	4.6.8.11	2	C
*	Zapote, Mexican peach			TT X7					
	Austr.—Graceful shrub	•	S. 	1 V	3.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.3.5.8	3	C
*!	PILIFERA	15	S.	IV	3.6.14	2.3	1.4.7.8.11	3	В
_	Paraguay—Floriferous and compact CASTANEA SATIVA	80	T.		 0.1.7.13	2.3	9 7 9 11		P
	Chestnut	1	1.			4.3	3.5.8.11	5	B
!	CASUARINA QUADRIVALVIS	50	T.		0.5.6.13	1.2.3	3.6.9.11	3	C
	Austr.—Beefwood, a drooping tree STRICTA	5.0	 Τ.		 0.5.7	1 2 2	 4.5.8.10	3	C
	Erect habit, graceful tree				1			3	
		4					•		

				. = 1					¥7
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME		IV.		VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Х.
l	CATALPA, of sorts				0.2.6.7	2.3	$\frac{1.4.5.8.11}{1.4.5.8.11}$	5	В
*!	CEANOTHUS ARBOREUS	20					1.4.5.8	3	С
*	Santa Cruz Island—Very rareCUNEATUS	15	s.	I	3.4.15	2.3	1.4.6.8.11	3	\mathbf{C}
	California mountain lilacTHYRSIFLORUS	15	S.	V	3.4.15	2.3	1.3.5.9	3	C
*!d	Northern deep blue mountain lilac CEDRELA FISSILIS	100	т.	1	0.7.13	1.2	3.5.8.11	4	C
	Brazilian Cedarwood, fast grower CEDRUS ATLANTICA		,	1	7.13	2.3	4.6.8.10	5	D
•	N. Afr.—Pyramidal form, bluish foliageDEODARA			1		1	3.6.8.10	5	D
	Himalaya—Deodar cedar				1			1 1	
	LIBANI						4.6.8.10	õ	D
	CENTAUREA CINERARIA	3	H.L	I	5.12.14	1.2.3	1.3.8	4	A
	CEPHALOTAXUS DRUPAEEA CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM		S. Cr.	T	$6.10 \\ 12.14$		$\begin{bmatrix} 3.6.9.10 \\ 1.3.7.8 \end{bmatrix}$	5	D A
	Europe—Gray foliage, fine for rockeries	-		1	ì	1		1	
	CERATONIA SILIQUA Mediterr.—Carob, St. John's bread		S.T	1	0.1.4.7	i	3.7.9.11	3	C
d	CERCIS CANADENSIS		T.S	II	3.6.13.14	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.4.7.8.11	5	В
	CESTRUM AURANTIACUM	12	S.	VII	3.11.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.8	3	C
	ELEGANS		S.	III	3.6.14	2.3	1.4.6.8.12	3	C
	NOCTURNUM		s.	I	3.11.14	2.3	4.5.8	3	C
	Jamaica—Nightblooming Jassamine CHAENOSTOMA HISPIDUM		H.	I	12.14.15	$\ket{1.2.3}$	1.3.5.8	4	A
	S. Africa—For windowboxes; everblooming CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA		P.	1	2.5.6.7	1.2	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$	3	D
	China—Windmill palmHUMILIS		Р.	i	2.5.13	1.2.3	3.8.11.12	3	D
	Mediterr.—A good lawn palm CHOISYA TERNATA	1	S.	I	3.13.14	ĺ	1.3.5.8.11	3	C
	Mexican orange flower		Н.	1		1		1	
	S. Africa—Popular winter bloomer	- Inn		1	8.10.12.14	1		3	C
	CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA				0.3.7.13	i	$ 1.3.5.8.11\>$	1	С
	CISSUS ANTARTICA	İ	C1.		10	2.3	4.7.9	3	С
!	Trinidad—Splendid for window boxes	10	cl.cı	ri	-	2.3	3.6.9	2	D
	CISTUS CRISPUS	2	S.	II	3.6.15	2.3	1.3.7.8	3	В
	LADANIFERUS	4	s.	I	13	2.3	1.4.7.8	3	С
:	Flowers 3 inches, splendidPOPULIFOLIUS	(S.	I	3.6.15	2.3	1.3.7.8	3	В
	Poplarleaved rockroseSALVIFOLIUS	. 2	s.	I	3.6.15	2.3	1.3.5.8	3	В
*	Sageleaved rockrose		s.	I	0.13	2.3	4.5.8.11		. C
,	Ecuador—Hollyleaved	.) Cl.	1	.10				
	Fast grower, large flowers in profusion.			I		2.3	1.4.7.8	4	D
7	lPANICULATA		CI.	I	11	2.3	1.4.7	5	D
1	CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS Sweetscented; splendid foliage		5 S.	I	2.10.11	2.3	2.4.5.9.12	2 3	. C
	1	1	ţ	1		1		f	

Ī.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
	BOTANICAL NAME	Hight	Char.	Color					
	CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS	10	S.Cl	III	2	2.3	1.4.7.12	2	C
*	New Zealand—Glorypea, splendid COCOS ERIOSPATHA	20	P.		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	1.2.3	1.6.9.12	$oxed{2}$	D
	S. Brazil—Quite hardy, blue-green		i				1		_
	FLEXUOSA	60	\mathbf{P} .		[2.7.13]	1.2.3	[5.9.12]	$\begin{array}{c c}2\end{array}$	D
	PLUMOSA	60	P.) 	2.7.13	1.2.3	5.9.12	2	D
	Brazil—The favorite avenue palm COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM		ļ			199	 2.5.8.12	3	D
]	var. esculentum	8	$ \mathbf{L}.$	 	[2.12.14.15]	1.2.0		0	
*!	India—Elephants ear	20	тс	111	$oxed{3.5.15}$	2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$	3	D
	Santa Cruz Isl.—A mass of red berries	20	1.5	1	ĺ			0	
	CONVOLVULUS MAURETANICUS Mediterr.—For baskets and rockeries	1	Cr.	ĺV –	8.10.13	1.2.3	[2.3.7.9]	3	A
	COPROSMA BAUERI	10	s.	 	3.5.14	1.2.3	3.6.9.10	3	C
·	New Zealand—Shining deep green foliage FOL VAR	10		į i I	[2.10.14]	$egin{array}{c} 1.2 \end{array}$	 1.3.7.8	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	D
	A veriegated form of the above	10	ъ.	1	2.10.14	1.2		4	
ļ	CORDYLYNE AUSTRALIS	20	L.		2.7.13	1.2.3	3.5.9.12	3	C
	BROAD-LEAVED	20	L.	! 	2.7.13	$1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3.5.9.12 \end{vmatrix}$	3	C
	More robust	9	Н.	1137	12.14	2.3	11.4	4	
	A favorite perennial for cut flowers) 3	11.	1		4.3	1 . 4	4	A
d	CORNUS, of sorts	15	S.		6.14	2.3	1.5.11	5	В
	CORONILLA EMEROIDES		s.	IV	3.6.15	1.2	1.3.5.8.11	5	C
	S. Europe—In flower the year around CORTADERIA ARGENTEA		 B.	ĭ	$oxed{ }12.3.6.13 oxed{ }$	199	$ \\ 1.3.6.8.12 $	4	В
	S. America—Pampas grass		İ	-	İ				
	JUBATA	15	В.	ΙΙ	2.3.6.13	1.2.3	1.3.6.8.12	4	C
'	CORYNOCARPUS LAEVIGATUS		S.T		6.13.14	1.2	 3.5.9.11	3	C
	Austr. Laurel, glossy fol. compact growth. CORYPHA AUSTRALIS		P.		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	1.2.3	$ \\ 3.5.9.12 $	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	D
	Austr.—Fanpalm (Livistona)			ľ				_	
	COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS China—Red berries, very effective	8]S.	111	6.12.15	1.2.3	[2.3.7.9]	3	C
1	COTONEASTER NEPALENSIS	6	S.	III	4.6.14	2.3	1.3.5.8.11	4	C
•	Himalaya's	4	is.	III	[3.6.14]	2.3	 3.7.9	4	C
-	Yunnan				0.0.14				
ł	MICROPHYLLA Himalaya's	3	S.	1111	3.6.14	2.3	3.7.9	4	С
ď	CRATAEGUS CRENULATA		Į.				$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & .3 & .5 & .9 & .11 \end{bmatrix}$		C
u	Hawthorn		լ ⊳. ∤	111	3.6.13.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.9	5	C
	CRATAEGUS PYRACANTHA	10	S.	III	3.6.15	1.2.3	1.3.5.9.10	3	C
	CRYPTOMERIA ELEGANS	20	s.	III	13.14	1.2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$	4	D
	Japan—Bronzy brown in winter JAPONICA	100	T		0.7.13	9	14.5.0.10		0
	Japanese Cedar			Ϊ,			[4.5.9.10 [4	С
*!	CUPANIA ANACARDIOIDES	30	T.	I	1.2.11	2.3.4	4.5.9.11	2	D
	CUPHEA IGNEA	5	S.	III	8.12.14	2.3	1.3.6.8.12	3	В
	Mex.—Fine for hanging baskets	3	IS.	IV	8.12.14	1.2	2.3.5.8	2	В
	CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA		T.				$\begin{vmatrix} 2.3.3.8 \\ 3.6.8.10 \end{vmatrix}$	5	C
	Arizona Cypress. Bluish green FASTIGIATA	100	T.		4.7.13	1.2	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3.5.9.10 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	4	D
	Italian Cypress								

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ACCLIMATIZING ASSOCIATION

		***	TT7 :	1	777	**** 1	*****	TT7 1	37
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME		IV. Char.	V. Color	VI. USZFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Х.
!	FUNEBRIS	60	T.		4.6.13	2.3	3.6.9.11	5	$\overline{\mathbf{C}}$
	Weeping Cypress	50		i '	0.4.7	ì	3.5.9.11	5	C
Ì	Blue Cypress Reddish bark	100	Т.	 i	0.3.5.7	$egin{smallmatrix} 1 \ 1 \ . \ 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	3.5.9.10	5	В
	Monterey Cypress	15	L.		2.8.10.13	$\begin{bmatrix}1\\1.2.3\end{bmatrix}$	5.9.12	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	D
d	CYDONIA, of sorts	6	s.	III	3.13.14	2.3	1.4.5.11	5	C
	CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS	6	$ \mathbf{L}.$		2.8.10	2.3	3.5.8.12	4	В
	GRACILLIMUS	2	L.	 	2.8.10	2.3	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.5.8.12 \\ \end{vmatrix}$	4	В
	Egyptian paper plant	12		i I	ig 2 . 13 . 14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4.5.8.12 	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	B
!	Brazil—Tree tomato	}			1.2.9.13		1.4.6.8.12	Ί	_C
م	CYRTOMIUM FALCATUM Japan—Hollyfern. Glossy CYTISUS CANARIENSIS		F.		$\begin{vmatrix} 8.10 \\ 3.6.14 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & . & 2 & . & 3 \\ & & & \\ & 2 & . & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.6.9.12 \\ 1.4.6.8.10 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{bmatrix} 4 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	D B
	CYTISUS CANARIENSIS		T.		7.9.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 2.3 \\ 2.3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1.4.6.8.10 \\ 1.4.6.8.11 \end{vmatrix}$	İ	B
u	Europe—Golden Chain, Laburnum SCOPARIUS ANDREANUS		S.	ì		2.3	1.3.8.9.1		D
	S. Eur.—Brown and yellow. Very pretty.	,					<u> </u>		
	DAHLIA ARBOREA		 H.	II	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & .9 & .13 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2.4.5.8.12 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	C
į	IMPERIALIS	20	H.	II	2.9.13	2.3	2.4.5.8.12	2 2	C
*!	DASYLIRION QUADRANGULATUM Mex.—Graceful and highly ornamental	6	L.		2.4.13	1.2.3	3.6.8.12	2	D
	DATURA CORNIGERA		S.	I	2.6.13	İ	1.3.6.8.1	İ	C
	Peru—Tall growing, single	į	S.		2.6.13	1	1.3.6.8.12	i	C
	SUAVEOLENS	1	S. S.	I I	3.13.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & . & 3 & . & 6 & . & 8 & . & 12 \\ 1 & . & 4 & . & 7 & . & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{c c} 2 & 3 \\ & & \\ & & 3 \end{array}$	C
,	White variegated foliage DENDROCALAMUS LATIFLORUS		р. В.	1	2.13	İ	3 . 5 . 8 . 12	1	i -
*!d	Formosa—Giant bamboo; upright grower.				0.2.13	2.3	4.6.8.12	$\begin{vmatrix} b \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	D
	Himalaya—Taller than any, solid canes DELPHINIUM in variety	4	H.	V-]	[12.14	2.3	1.4.5	5	A
đ	The well known Larkspur DEUTZIA, of sorts	(SS.	I	6.9.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.5.8.1		В
	DIOSMA ERICOIDES	1) S. 	I	3.11.14		3 1 . 3 . 5 . 9 . 11	İ	C
α	DIOSPYROS KAKI Japanese Persimmon DIPLACUS GLUTINOSUS) S.T 5 S.	IV	$egin{array}{c c} 1.2.13 \\ & \\ 4.10.15 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & .3 & .4 \\ 2 & .3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.4.6.12 \\ 2.4.7.8 \end{bmatrix}$	4	B B
. .	California—Bush monkey flowerPUNICEUS	.1	5 S.		4.10.15	$\begin{vmatrix} 2.3 \\ 2.3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.8	4	B
* !	DODONAEA VISCOSA Austr.—Very ornamental	. 10	S.		13	2.3	4.6.9.11	3	D
	DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS ALBUS	. 12	2 C1.	I		$\begin{vmatrix} 2.3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.3.8	4	В
*	DOMBEYA NATALENSIS	. 30	T.S	I	7.11.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.3.5.8.10	$0 \mid 2$	D
					1		1]	

<u>I.</u>	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	<u>x</u> .
	BOTANICAL NAME	1	1	Color	1	,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	121.	424
*!	SPECTABILIS		S.	II	2.5.13	2.3	2.4.5.8.12	2	D
	DRACAENA AUSTRALIS	25	L.	 	2.5.7.8	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & . & 5 & . & 9 & . & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3	C
	Australia—Brcad leaved palmlikeINDIVISA		$ _{\mathbf{L}}$		2.5.7.8	1 2 3	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 9 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$	3	C
	Australia—Narrow leaved								
1	DRACO		\mathbf{L} .	 	[2.5.7.13]	1.2.3 	[3.5.9.12]	3	С
	DURANTA PLUMIERI		s.	V	3.6.15	2.3	2.4.6.8.11	3	C
!	ALBA	10	s.	I	3.6.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 . 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.4.6.8.11	3	C
!	Pretty bunches of flowers, fine for cutting		 S.	I	 3.6.14	2.3	 1.4.6.8	3	C
	Beautifully marked with white	i		ļ					
		10	S.	I	 3.13.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.3.7.8	4	D
	ELEAGNUS PUNGENS VAR	12	S.	II	 3.8.13.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.3.5.9	3	D
	ERICA MEDITERRANEA			ĺ	ĺ	ĺ			
	The best heath for the South ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA (seedlings)		$ \mathrm{T.S} $	Ì	1.2.7	1.2.4	3.5.9.12	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	С
	Loquat LARGE FRUITED		T.S	I	[1.2.7]	1.2.4	3.5.9.12	2	D
	Budded Loquat	20	P.		2.5.7.13	1.2.3	5.8.12	3	D
	ERYTHEA ARMATA		P.	1	$ \ \ \ 2.5.7.13$	1.2.3	5.8.9.12	$egin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $	D
	EDULIS	10	Q	II	 3.6.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.4.7.9.11	4	C
	ESCALLONIA ORGANENISIS								
	S. Am.—Excellent shrub		S.	III	3.6.14	1.2.3	2.3.5.9.11	3	C
	S. Am.—Everblooming, compact shrub	12	s.	I	3.6.13.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.8	4	C.
	S. Am.—Magnificent when in bloom	İ							
*	EUCALYPTUSBOTRYOIDES		Т.	 I	0.7.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	[4.5.9.11]	3	C
	An ornamental tree		Т.	I		2.3	1.4.5.8.11	3	Ċ
İ	Large white flowers	200	T.	I	$oxed{11.13.12}$	2.3	4.6.8	2	D
	CITRIODORA Lemon gum—clean, white trunk		Т.	$ \mathbf{I} $	[0.5.7]	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	 3 . 6 . 9	$\begin{bmatrix} & \cdot & \\ & 3 & \end{bmatrix}$	C
*	CORNUTA		Ì	<u> </u>					
	LEHMANNI			I	0.1.15	1.2.3	3.5.9.11	3	В
	Dwarf, roundheaded	100	T.	I	0	2.3	4.6.8	3	В
*	Sugargum	400	T.	I	0.7.13	2.3	3.5.9.11	3	C
	DIVERSICOLOR Karri—Very fine tree		Т.	III		2.3	1.5.9	3	D
*!	ERYTHRONEMA Red flowered; new		T.		 7.13	$egin{pmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.5.9	3	D
	FICIFOLIA		į .	Ϊ ΄	İ	'			
	Crimson floweredGLOBULUS		T. 	I	0.5	2.3	4.6.9	3	В
	Bluegum LEUCOXYLON ROSEA	100	T.	ΙΙ	7.13	2.3	2.4.6.9	3	C
	Pink flowered	50	T.	I	0	2.3	4.6.8.11	3	в.
	POLYANTHEMOS		$ _{\mathrm{T.S}}$		13.14	2.3	4.6.8	3	D
*!	RISDONI	80	T		İ		3.5.9	ĺ	
	ROBUSTA	1	1		•••	2.0	g.g.g	3	С
	Swamp Mahogony	1						Ì	

I.	II.	Ш	IV.	V	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	<u>X.</u>
1.	BOTANICAL NAME	1	Char.	i 1	USEFUL FOR	7 11.	V 111.	1/1.	41.
	ROSTRATA		Т.	I	0	2.3	4.6.8	3	В
	Red Gum EUGENIA APICULATA		s.	Ι	3.12.14	1.2	3.5.9.11	3	D
	Chili—Pretty small shrubJAMBOS		S	I	1.2.14	2 3 4	1.4.7.8.12	2	D
!	E. Indies—Rose-apple							1	
!	MICHELI	12	S.	Ι	1.3.14	2.3.4	4.8.11	2	D
j	MYRTIFOLIA	60	Т.	Ι	3.7.13.14	1.2.3	3.5.9.10	3	C
	Austr.—A splendid tree			1	8.13	1	3.5.9.10	3	D
	For use as Bay or Box trees			1	8.13	1	3.5.9.11	3	D
	To be used as Bay or Box trees			-		1			
	UGNI	12	S.		3.14	1.2	3.5.9.11	3	D
	EUONYMUS JAPONICUS ARG. VAR Nicely variegated	10	S.	Ι	3.6.13	1.2.3	1.3.5.8	4	В
	AUR. VAR		s.	IV	3.6.13	1.2.3	1.3.5.8	4	В
•	Yellow variegated		S.		3.12	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$	4	A
	A substitute for box in borders EUPATORIUM GRANDIFLORUM		Н.	' _T	12.14	2.3	1.4.5.9	3	В
	Fine for cut flowers			i		1			
	EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA		S.	III	2.8.14	2.3	1.4.5.8.12	2 2	C
	SPLENDENS	4	Cr.	III	2.4.8	2.3	1.4.7.12	3	C
d	Madag'r.—Crown of thorns; good in walls EXOCHORDA GRANDIFOLIA	10	s.	I	3.14	2.3	1.4.6	5	C
	China—Pearlbush. Brilliant				1				
	FABIANA IMBRICATA		S.	I	3.14.15	2	1.3.5.8.11	. 3	C
Ġ	Peru—Pretty green, flowers like Heath FAGUS IN VARIETY		T.	1	0.4.7.13	2.3	3.5.8.11	5	В
	Beach FARFUGIUM GRANDE VAR		L.	IV	2.8.10	1 2 3	2.3.8.12	4	D
	Leopard plant; curiously spotted		ľ			1	1		
	FATSIA JAPONICA		L.	I	2.8.13	1.2,3	3.7.9.12	2	D
	Japanese Paper plant		L.	I	2.13	2.3	4.5.8.12	3	B
	FEIJOA SELLOWIANA		S.	III	1.13	2.3.4	1.4.5.8.12	3	D
	LaPlata—Strong scented, palatable fruit. FESTUCA GLAUCA	1	L.		12	1	3.5.8	4	A
*	A gray-green grass, very good for borders FICUS SP. from Cabul		$ \mathbf{T}.\mathbf{S} $		1.2	2.3	4.7.8.12	2	D
*!	A new fig from N. India with fine fruit.	.	Т.		7.13			-	i
	Queensland—A splendid tree	•	}		1	2.3	3.5.8	2	D
	Assam—True rubber tree		T.		0.7.13	2.3	4.7.9.12	2	D
	Undia—Cluster fig		T.		1.2.7.13	2.3	3.5.8.11	2	D
	M.:INDICA	. 100	T.		2.7.13	1.2.3	3.6.9.12	2	D
	Small leaved rubber		T.	Ì	2.5.7.13	2.3	4.5.9.11	2	C
*	Moreton Bay FigPRINCEPS		т.		2.13	2.3	4.7.8.12	2	
	Brazil—Splendidly vined leaves		1		1	1	1	1	D
•	!RELIGIOSA) 1.		$\begin{bmatrix} 2.13 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4.8.11	2	D
	(Ficus repens.) Fine for covering walls	. 20	C1.			1.2.3	3.8	3	В
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		J.	1		1	1	1	1

<u> </u>	и.	Ш	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Χ.
1.			1	V. Color	V 1. USEFUL FOR	V 11.	V 111.	IA.	Λ.
*!	RETUSA	80	$ \mathbf{T}.$		2.13	1.2	3.9.11	3	C
d	India—Leaves round and small FORSYTHIA IN VARIETY	10	S	IV	6.12.14	2.3	$ \ \ \ 2.4.5.8.11$	5	В
u	FOURCROYA ALTISSIMA		1	I	2.13	1	3.5.9.12	3	C
*!	FOURCROYA GIGANTEA	20	$[\mathbf{L}, \]$	I	2.13	1.2.3	3.5.9.12	3	C
ĺ	Trop. Am.—A majestic plant, very rareBEDDINGHOUSI	20	$_{ \mathbf{L}. }^{ \mathbf{L}. }$	I	2.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & . & 5 & . & 9 & . & 12 \end{vmatrix}$	3	C
d	Mex —Like a gigantic Dracaena FRAXINUS IN VARIETY	100	$ \mathbf{T}.$		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4.5.8.11	5	В
	FREMONTIA CALIFORNICA	20	s.	IV	4.6.14.15	2.3	1.4.7.8.11	4	D
	FUCHSIA ARBORESCENS	15	s.	III	3.6.14	2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & . & 4 & . & 5 & . & 8 & . & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	2	С
İ	CORYMBIFLORA Peru—Very handsome, not common	10	s.	III	2.14	2.3	1.4.6.8.12	2	C
ļ	RICARTONI	15	s.	III	3.6.14	1.2.3	2.3.6.9	3	C
	GARDEN VARIETIES		s.	III	3.8.14	1.2.3	1.4.7.12	3	В
a⊧ !	GALPHIMIA BRAZILIENSIS		s.	IV	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & .3 & .13 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{smallmatrix} 1 \ 1 \ . \ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$	1.3.5.8	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	D
	GAILLARDIA ARISTATA GRANDIFLORA. Fine for cut flowers		н.	IV	12.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4	4	A
	GARYA ELLIPTICA	15	S.	Ι	3.13.15	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4.7.9	4	D
	GAZANIA SPLENDENS	1	Н.	IV	9.12.14	1.2.3	1.3.7.8	3	A
i	GENISTA ANDREANA	15	s.	IV	3.13.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$	5	D
	CANARIENSIS	10	s.	IV	3.6.15	2.3	1.4.6.8.10	3.	В
*!	MONOSPERMA	15	s.	I	4.13	2.3	1.4.6.8	3	D
	GERANIUM "IVY LEAVED"	2	Cr.	Ι	8.12.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & . & 2 & . & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.8	4	A
	For window boxes	2	Cr.	III	8.12.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.8	4	A
	For borders	2	Cr.	II	8.12.14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.4.7.8	4	A
	The best scarlet		İ	Ϊ	8.12.14 	$egin{bmatrix} 1.2 \ \end{matrix}$	1.3.5.8	3	A
	MAD. SALLEROI Dwarf, vareigated border plant	1		[I]	12.14	[1 	1.3.8	4	A
_	GERBERA JAMESONI	1	1	III		2.3	1.3.5	3	В
d	GINGKO BILOBA W. China—Maidenhair tree	1	T.	<u>'</u>	[7.13 	<u></u>	[3.5.8.11]	5	В
	GEUM CHILOENSE	1		III		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.8	5	A
d	GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS	100			[0.3.7.15]	$oxed{2.3}$	[4.7.8.11]	[5	В
	GNAPHALIUM LANATUM		S.Cr	ĺ	5.6.12.14 		1.3.7.8	3 	A
	GREVILLEA ROBUSTA Australia—Silk oak		T.	Ì	7.13 	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.4.5.8	3	С
	Austr.—One of the best shrubs; everblm'g.	10			3.13.14	j	2.3.5.8	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	C
	GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM S. America—Pampas grassJUBATUM		B. 	I 	$\begin{bmatrix} 2.13 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	İ	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & . & 3 & . & 6 & . & 8 & . & 12 \\ 1 & . & . & . & . & . & . & 12 \end{bmatrix}$	ì	В
	Pink flowered pampas grass	19	B.	I I 	[2.13]	1.2.3	1.3.6.8.12	4	В

T .	YY	TTY	TXT	X 7	378	X717	37536	TW	v
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME		IV.		VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Х.
d	GYPSOPHYLLA PANICULATA	4	H.	I	. '	2.3	4.7	5	В
	Europe—Baby's Breath								
*!	HAKEA ELLIPTICA	15	T.S	I	5.6.13	1.2	3.5.9.11	3	D
į.	Australia—Symmetrical, round headed	15	Tr C	TTT .	5 C 19	0.0	2 4 6 0 11		a
	LAURINA	19	1.5	111	5.6.13	2.3	2.4.6.9.11	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \end{bmatrix}$	С
	SUAVEOLENS	15	T.S	Ι	5.6.13	1.2.3	2.3.5.8.11	3	\mathbf{C}
	Australia—Spinelike foliage	R	S.	I	3.9.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	 1.4.5.8	3	Ċ
	Australia—Beautiful shrub			-	0.0.11	2.5			
	Fine when in flower	8	S.	V	3.9.14	2.3	1.4.5.8	3	C
	PINK	8	S.	II	3.9.14	2.3	1.4.5.8	3	C
	Purplish pink		S.Cr	Т	E 6 19 14	1 0 0	1 0 7 0		
	HELYCHRYSUM PETIOLATUM S. Afr.—For window boxes and baskets	4	S.CI	1	[5.6.12.14]	1.2.3 	1.3.7.8	3	A
	HEDERA HELIX	1	C1.	ĺ		1.2.3	[3.7.9]	5	A
,	English Ivy HEDYCHIUM CARNEUM		L.	IV	0.2.13	12.3	1.4.5.8.12	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	 C
	India—Flesh colored ginger plant	!			1		1	-	
1	CORONARIUM		L.	I	0.2.11.13	[2.3]	[4.6.12]	2	D
	HELIOPSIS PITCHERIANUS		H.	IV	14.15	2.3	1.4.5.8	5	 A
	U. S. A.—Fine for cut flowers		S.	v	0 11 14			1	_
	HELIOTROPE HERBERTIA PLATENSIS HERBERT		н. Н.	V V	$ 3.11.14 \\ 6.14.15$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 . 4 . 6 . 9 \\ 1 . 5 \end{bmatrix}$	3	B
	Large Iris like flowers in summer			_					
*!	HETEROCENTRON MEXICANUM A splendid bedder		s.	$ \mathbf{I} $	3.6.14	2.3	2.4.5.8	2	$\mid C \mid$
	HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA	15	s.	III	3.4.15	1.2.3	1.3.5.9	3	C
	California—Christmas berry HEUCHERA SANGUINEA		\mathbf{H} .		13.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	 5	 A
	N. Mexico—Coral Bells			1		Ί	1	1	
3	HIBISCUS DENISONIAE		$ \mathbf{S} $	$ \mathbf{I} $	3.13.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.8.1	$2 \mid 2$	D
*!	HETEROPHYLLUS	. 14	S.	I	13.14	2.3	2.4.5.8.12	$_{2} _{2}$.	C
•	Queensland—Everblooming, quite a tree.		 S S.	1777	110 14				
	S. China—Flowers with maroon center, 6		pp.	IV	13.14	2.3	1.4.5.12	2	\mid C
	inches across	. /		-				.	
	U. S. A.—Crimson Eye	1	S	II	13.14	[2.3]	[1.4.5]	4	В
	MUTABILIS	. 18	S.T	II	2.3.13	2.3	2.4.5.8.12	$2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	C
	India—Flowers changing from white to red		s.	II	2.3.13	1.2	1.3.5.8.1	$2 \mid 2$	C
	Flowers large and double								.
	ROSA-SINENSIS The general favorite	1	S.	111	2.3.13	1.2	[1.3.5.8.1]	$2 \mid 2$	C
	DOUBLE	. 8	SS.		2.3.13	1.2	1.3.5.9.1	$2 \mid 2$	C
. (Asia—Rose of Sharon	.	$ \mathbf{S} $	VI	3.13.14	2.3	2.3.5.8	5	В
	HOYA CARNOSA	. 20	C1.	I	11	2.3	2.3.8.12	2	D
	Trop. Asia—The wax plant	. 21	5 P.		2.8.10.13	11 9 9	3 3.6.9.12		
	Lord Howe's Isl.—Popular housepalm				2.0.10.15	1.2.6	5 5.0.9.1 <u>2</u> 	1.1	D
	Taller and more upright than the proc'din	. 4	\mathbf{P} .		2.8.10.13	[1.2.3]	3 4.5.9.12	1	D
1	HYDRANGEA OTASKA	. 1	$0 \mathbf{s}$.	II	3.8.14	1.2.3	3 1.3.5.8	3	C
	China—Dwarf and compact		016	T		İ	İ		
	* HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM	. 5	0 S. 0 T.	I IV	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.6.13.14 \\ 7.11.13 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$		B C
	Austr.—Jasmine-like fragrance		İ	j	j	j			

I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME	1	IV.	V. Color	VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
	HYPERICUM FLORIBUNDUM		اا		3.14	2.3	1.3.5.8.11	[3	C
ŀ	Canary Isl.—Quick grower		D.	1 0	3.14	2.3	1.3.5.8.11	3	
	MOSERIANUM		s.	IV	12.14	1.2.3	1.3.7.8	3	C
ĺ	Hybrid—Goldflower, large flowers						İ		
181	IDESIA POLYCARPA	50	T.	 VII	7.13	1 2 3	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	3	C
	Japan—Large leaves, orange berries like						2.5.0.11		
	ILEX AQUIFOLIUM	40	S.	III	3.6.13.14	1.2	3.5.9.11	5	D
!	Holly	10	S.	III	13.14	2.3	1.3.7.8.11	3	D
	Ecuador—Beautiful shrub	10	S.	v	13.14	2.3	$ \cdot $ $ 2.4.7.8.11$	3	C
	Peru—Great attraction for hummingbirds.)				
	IRESINE HERBSTI Often planted	10	L.	111	12.14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 . 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$\left 1.3.5.12 \right $	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	A
į	at the base of palms		Ì						
ĺ	IRIS IN VARIETY		H.	\mathbf{V}	6.12.14	1	1.3.5	4	C
Ì	ISOLEPIS GRACILIS		В.		8.10	2.3	3.9	3	В
	and acquariums		-]					
*	JACARANDA OVALIFOLIA	40	T.	$ \mathbf{V} $	7.13	2.3	1.3.5.8.12	3	С
į	Brazil—Pallisanderwood, for street plant'g. JACOBINIA (Justicea) CARNEA	10	Q	II	2.10.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \\ [1.4.5.9.12]$	2	C
ļ	Brazil—Dense spikes of flowers			[}			
	MAGNIFICA	8	S.	III	2.10.14	1.2.3	2.3.5.8.12	2	C
	PAUCIFLORA	6	S.	VII	3.13.14	1.2	1.3.5.9	2	C
	blooming		İ						
	JASMINUM AZORICUM	15	C1.	I	11	2.3	[2.3.7.9]	3	С
	GRACILLIMUM	15	Cl.	I	11	1.2.3	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.7.8.12 & \end{vmatrix}$	2	C
	N. Borneo—Winterbl'mer; flower in cl'stersGRANDIFLORUM	20	 Cl.	I	11	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	 4.7.8	2	C
	India—Catalonian JasmineLIGUSTRIFOLIUM	15	 Cl.	I	11	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4.7.8	3	C.
i	S. Africa—Summer blooming		Ì			Ϊ			
d	NUDIFLORUM	8	S.	IV 	3.11.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.8	5	C
	PRIMULINUM	8	S.	IV	11.14	2.3	1.4.7.8	3	C
	HUMILE (Revolutum)	10	S.	IV .	3.11.14	1.2.3	2.4.5.8	2	C
.	Trop. Asia—Yellow Jasmine JUBAEA SPECTABILIS	40	P.		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 1 \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	[1.2.3]	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3.5.9.12 \end{vmatrix}$	3	D
	Chili—Coquito palm; very hardy JUNIPERUS SABINA PROSTRATA		S.		12	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2.3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	5	D
	S. Europe—Creeping Juniper; for rockeries		Ì	-					
	VAR A variegated form	4	S.	I 	12	2.3	3.7.8	5	D
	JUNIPERUS BERMUDIANA	40	Т.		3.5.6.13	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3.5.8.10	5	C
0	CHINENSIS	60	T.S		3.5.6.13	1.2	3.5.8.10	5	C
	Chinese JuniperCOMMUNIS	40	 T.S		3.5.6.13	$egin{array}{c c} 1.2 & \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.5.9.10 \end{bmatrix}$	5	С
Ì	Common Juniper				'	1		1	
*	KENNEDYA OVATA ROSEA		CI.S	II		[2.3]	2.3.6.9	3	C
\mathbf{x}	KENTIA BELMOREANA	25	P.		2.8.13	$\ket{1.2.3}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3.6.9.12 \end{bmatrix}$	1	D
	Lord Howe's Isl.—Well known housepalm.	l			'				

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ACCEMIATIZING ASSOCIATION I											
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME	Į.	IV. Char.		VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Χ.		
x	FOSTERIANA	-	P.		2.8.10.13	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	4.5.9.12	1			
	Lord Howe's Isl—Grows well in shade here KERRIA JAPONICA				6.12.14.15		1.4.7.8	5	В		
	Japanese Rose	4	$_{ m H.}$	III	2.6.13.14	$egin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix}1.3.9.12\end{bmatrix}$	 4	В		
d	S. Africa—Red hot poker plant KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA	30	T.	IV	4.6.7	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.3.5.8.11	 5	\mathbf{C}		
d	LABURNUM VULGARE	15	S.T	IV	7.13	2.3	1.3.6.8	5	В		
. d	LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA S. Asia—Crepe Myrtle	15	S.T	II	7.9.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.3.5.8.11	5	В		
	LAGUNARIA PATTERSONI	30	T.S	II	7.13	$\left egin{smallmatrix} 1 \ 1 \ . \ 2 \end{smallmatrix} \right $	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & . & 3 & . & 5 & . & 9 & . & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	3	C		
-	LANTANA OPANGE		S.	VII	3.6.14	2.3	1.4.7.8	2	В		
İ	WHITE		S	I	3.6.14	2.3	1.4.7.8	2	В		
	DWARF—ORANGEWHITE	4	s.	VII I	3.12.14	1.2.3	1.3.7.9	2			
	LEMONYELLOW			IV IV	÷						
	Unsurpassed for everblooming bordersSELLOWIANA	14	cl.cı	II	12.14.15	2.3	1.4.7	2	C		
d	LARIX	80	T.		4.6.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4.6.8.11	5	В		
	LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA Tulip Tree	150	T.	IV	7.13	2.3	4.5.8.11	5	C ·		
d	LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS Europe—Perennial Pea			II	6.15	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	2.4.7.8	5	В		
	LATANIA BORBONICA		P		2.8.10.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	3.8.11.12 	1	' D		
	LAURUS CERASUS		S.		10.13	Ì	3.5.9.11	4	C		
1	NOBILIS Mediterranean—Sweat BayTINUS		T.S S.	 I	$egin{array}{c c} 7.8.13 \\ 3.8.14 \end{array}$	1	[3.5.9.10 	4	C		
,	S. Eur—Splendid hedge plant, everbloom'g		S.		3.8.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$egin{bmatrix} 1 . 3 . 5 . 9 . 11 \ \vdots \ 1 . 3 . 5 . 9 . 11 \end{bmatrix}$		C C		
(A round leaved form		H.	İ	$\begin{vmatrix} 11.12.15 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & . & 2 \\ & & \\ & 1 & . & 2 & . & 4 \end{vmatrix}$		4	$\begin{vmatrix} c \\ c \end{vmatrix}$		
7	True English Lavender		Т.	1	1.3.7	2.4	 	$egin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	D		
	The best all around varietyLEONOTUS LEONURUS	10	S.	VII	3.6.14	2.3	1.3.5.8	3	_ C		
i	S. Africa—Lion's tail		s.	I	3.6.15	2.3	1.4.6.8.11	3	C		
	Australian Tea; leaves used as tea LEUCOJUM VERNUM Eur.—Snowflake, splendid for cut flowers	2	H.	I	12.14	1.2.3		5	A		
	LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS	100	T.S		$\begin{bmatrix} 6.13.15 \end{bmatrix}$	[1.2.3]	 3.6.9.10	 5	D		
	LIBONIA FLORIBUNDA		s.	VII	3.12.14	1.2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & . & 3 & . & 5 & . & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	2	C		
	LIGUSTRUM AUREA VARIEGATA Yellow variegated Privet	12	s.	1.	3.14	1.2	1.3.5.8	5	C		
	California Privet	20	S.T	ì	3.7	1.2	4.5.9.10	5	A		
• ,	Japan—Tree Privet		T.S		3.7.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.5.9.10 \\ \end{vmatrix}$	5	В		
,	LIME "MEXICAN" Fine for hedges	20	S.T	l V	1.3.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.3.4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 . 5 . 8 . 11 \end{bmatrix}$	2	D		

I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME		IV. Char.		VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Χ.
	LINUM FLAVUM	6	S.	\overline{IV}	12.14	2.3	1.4.5.8	3	C
	Europe—Very floriferous, a good yellow	1		377	3.11.14			ا ہِ ا	_
α	LIPPIA CITRIODORA	15) 	VI	3.11.14 	[2.3]	4.7	5	D
*	REPENS	1	Cr.	VI		1.2.3	1	3	A
	For lawns		<u> </u>	•			i :		
t	LIVISTONA AUSTRALIS	25	P	1	(2.7.13)	[1.2.3]	3.5.9.12	2	D
	SINENSIS	12	P.		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & .8 & .10 & .13 \end{bmatrix}$	2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ . \\ 8 \\ . \\ 11 \\ . \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$	1 1	D
	(Latania Borbonica). Graceful fan leaf		ļ]	ĺ]	Ì		
	LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA Japan—Very vigorous	15	S.CI	IV	11.14.15	[2.3]	2.4.7.8	4	В
	AUREA RETICULATA	10	Cl.	$\mathbf{i}^{\mathbf{I}}\mathbf{V}$	l I	1.2	1.3.7.8	4	C
	Leaf handsomely netted yellow				Ϊ	1.			
	LOTUS BERTHOLETTI	8	cl.cr	III	9	1.2.3	1.3.7.8	2	A
*!	LYONOTHAMNUS FLORIBUNDUS			1		<u> </u> 			
	Var. ASPLENIFOLIUS	50	T.	Ι	5.7.13.15	2.3	4.5.8.11	3	D
]	Ì	Ì)		
!	MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA	20	T.		$^{\mid}$ $^{\mid}$ $^{\mid}$ 1 1 2 2 1 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$	3.5.9.12	2	D
	Queensland nut; splendid tree			ì	ĺ	1	Ϊ		
. !	MACKAYA BELLA		S.	[VI	3.10.14	2.3	2.3.6.9	2	C
	Natal—Pretty flowers, fine for shady places MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA		T.	$^{\mid}\mathbf{I}$	$^{\mid}_{\mid}7$. 13	$\{1, 2, 3, \dots \}$	 3.5.9	4	C
	Southern States-Well known tree			1	.				
d	SOULANGEANA	7	T.S	[V	11.13	2.3	1.3.5.8	5	D
d	Japan—Flowers large, early and numerous		T.S	I	[11.13]	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.3.5.8	 5	D
_	Japan—Flowers large, early and numerous	3		ì		1	1		
	MAHERNIA VERTICILLATA		Cr.	$ \mathbf{IV} $	11.12.14	[1.2.3]	2.3.7.8	3	A
(%	Cape of Good Hope—Honey bells MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA		s.	IV	3.10.15	2.3	2.3.5.9	5	C
1 8	Pacific Coast—Oregon grape		ì						
	MALUS BACCATA		S.T	ĮΠ	13.15	[2.3]	1.4.6	5	В
	Flowering apple, pretty fruit		S.	III	3.8.14	2.3	2.3.7.8.11	3	C
	S. America—Turks cap, very showy	1	<u> </u>			İ			
,	MANDARIN "WILLOWLEAF"	10			1.3.13	[1.2.4]	3.5.8.12	2	D
a	MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS		Cl.	I	11				
	MARGUERITE, WHITE	5	H.	I	3.9.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.8	3	A
	Paris daisy				0 0 14				
	YELLOW		H. H.	I	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.9.14 \\ 3.9.14 \end{bmatrix}$				
	An improved variety	1	1	-					
	White with brown center		H.	I	3.9.14				
1	White, with brown center		H.	all	11.14	1.2.3	1.3.5	4	A
	Stock; Gilliflower			1		İ	İ		
	MAYTENUS BOARIA		T.S	1	[5.7.13]	2.3	1.4.6.8	3	C
	MELALEUCA ALBA		T.S	I	5.6.14	2.3	2.4.6.8.11	3	C
	Pinelike foliage, branches gracefully	1		1)			
	droopingDECUSSATA		s.	VI	5.6.14	2.3	2.4.7.9.11	3	C
	One of the most showy			` -	0.0.11	2.0			
!	GENISTICIFOLIA		S.	I	5.13.14	1.2.3	3.6.9.10	3	D
	Leaves used for tea	1	$ \mathbf{s} $	III	5.13.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.9	2	C
	Very effective		1					i	
!	Colony tree handsome		T.	I	5.7.13	[2.3]	4.5.8.11	3	D
	Cajeput tree, handsome		1		1	ļ	(l.	1

	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AN								
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME	1	IV. Char.	i	VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Χ.
	WILSONI				5.13.14	2.3	4.7.9	3	C
.	Turns a beautiful color in fall								
اد	All the above Botlebrushes from Austr. MELIA AZEDERACH	20	Т.	VI	7.13	1	3.6.9.11	4	C
u	India-Umbrella tree				1				
	MELIANTHUS MAJOR	8	L.	V	2.9.15	2.3	4.7.8.12	3	С
	S. Africa—Honey flower	3	Н.		0.10.11	2.4	3.5.9	5	В
*	The common mint		T.S	III	2.3.8.13	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & . & 2 & . & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 . 3 . 5 . 9 . 11 \end{bmatrix}$	2	C
	New Zealand—Gorgeous	6	S.	IV	4.10.15	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$	3	C
	MIRASOLIA DIVERSIFOLIA	15	H.	ΙŲ	5.9.13.15	2.3	1.4.5.8	3	C
	Mexico-Giant perennial sunflower		Cl.L	İ	1.2.13	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \\ 4.7.9.12$	1	D
	MONSTERA DELICIOSA	3	1	Ì				_	5
	MORAEA IRIDIOIDES	$\frac{3}{100}$	H. Cl.	\mathbf{V}	6.12.14		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 . 3 . 5 \\ 3 . 7 . 9 \end{vmatrix}$	4 3	C
	MUEHLENBECKIA COMPLEXA	•	101.	i		1.4.3	 	၁ 	
	Maidenhair		\a ~:	1	0.5.6		4 0 0 10		
	Solomon Isl.—Flat leaves, showy fruit.	•	S.CI		[2.5.6]	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4.6.8.12	3	B
	MUSA ENSETE	$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ \cdot \end{vmatrix}$	L.		2.8.13	2.3	5.8.12	1	C
*!	MYOPORUM ACUMINATUM	. 20	T.S		5.7.13	1.2	3.5.8.11	3	C
	Austr.—Clean-loking tree; glossy leavesLAETUM		T.S		5.7.13	2.3	4.7.8.11	2	C
	New Zeal'd-Unsurpased for coast planting	g		-		1	Ì	-	
	MYRTUS COMMUNIS		\mathbf{S} .	I	3.11.14	1.2.3	2.3.6.9	4	C
	MICROPHYLLA NANA	. 2	2 S.	I	3.13	1.2.3	3 . 5 . 9	4	В
	Makes the best low hedge obtainable UGNI	. 10	s.	I	1.3.14	1.2	3.5.9	4	C
	Chilean Guava	•			,				
	NANDINA DOMESTICA Japan— Heavenly Bamboo) ¦S. 	1	2.8.10.13	1.2.3	3 4 .5 . 8 . 12	3	D
	NARCISSUS		H.	IV	12.15	1.2.8	8 1.4	. 5	A
	In varieties		 6₁ Fn .		8.10	1 9 9	3 4 . 6 . 9 . 12	2	D
	Boston fern, sword fern		л¦т. 		0.10	1.2.6) 	4	ע
	NERIUM OLEANDER, WHITE S. Europe—Oleander	. 1	5 S.	'I 	2.3.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1.2 \end{vmatrix}$	1.5.12	3	C
	PINK NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS		5 S.	II	$\begin{bmatrix} 2.3.14 \\ 12.14.15 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	1.5.12	3	C
•	Trop. Am.—Cupflower, everbl'ming, brigh		6 S.	I	12.14.15	2.3	1.4.6.8	3	$^{\circ}$ C
			0 0						
	! OLEA CHRYSOPHYLLA		8 S.		13	1.2.3	3 3 . 7 . 8 . 11	4	C
: ,	EUROPEA	. 2	0 T.		1.4.7	1.2.3	$3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$	4	C
1	Common olive		$_{5} _{\mathrm{T.S}}$	IV	2.7	1 2	$^{ }_{4 3.5.9.11}$	2	D
;	VALENCIA, LATE	. 1	5 T.S	IV	$7 \mid 2.7$	1.2.	4 3.5.9.11	2	D
F	ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM		H.	I	14 .	2		5	A
	OSMANTHUS AUQUIFOLIUM		s.T	I	3.10.15	1.2.	$3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & . & 5 & . & 9 \end{vmatrix}$	4	D
i	Japan—Autumn Howering; leaves glossyFRAGRANS	. 1	0 S.	I	8.10.11	1.2	3.5.9	4	D
	ILICIFOLIUS	. 1	0 S.	I	8.10.11	1.2	3.5.9	4	D
4	Japan—Compact, dense, holly-leaved			1		į		ĺ	į

- <u>I.</u>	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
1.	BOTANICAL NAME	!	Char.		1	1221	,		
	OXALIS S. Africa—In several varieties and colors.	1/2	\mathbf{H} .	-	12.14	1.2.3	1.3.8	5	A
	S. Africa—in several varieties and colors.								
	DAY AND AND WEITHOUTH				0 0 10 12	2.3	3.7.12	√ 1	b D
x	PANDANUS VEITCHII	20	L.	I	2.8.10.13	2.3	3.1.12	1	1)
x	UTILIS	20	L.		2.8.10.13	2.3	3.7.12	1	D
1	Madagascar—Grows well in partial shade. PANICUM EXCURRENS	8	В.		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 $	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	4.6.8.12	3	A
	Trop. Africa—Palmgrass, sub-trop. effect. PAPYRUS ANTIQUORUM	1.0	L.	Ì	2	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	4.5.8.12	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	В
	Egyptian Paperplant; quick and graceful.	12	L.		4	2.3	4.5.6.12	4	
!	PARATROPIA STELTZNERIANA		S.T	(2.5.8.13	2.3	4.5.8.12	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	D
	Guatemala—Quick, hardy, glossy and rare. PARKINSONIA ACULEATA		s.	IV	4.9.13	2.3	1.4.7.8.11	3	С
	S. W. States—Jerusalem Thorn; graceful.	1 -	-	IV	4 0 19	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.9.11	3	C
	TORREYANA	10	S.	11 V	4.9.13	İ	İ		C
!	PASSIFLORA EDULIS	20	Cl.	VI	1	2.3.4	2.4.7.8.12	2	D
* 1	Brazil—Fruit fragrant and edible LAURIFOLIA	20	C1.	VI	1.2	2.3.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & .4 & .7 & .12 \end{bmatrix}$	2	D
	Jamaica Honeysuckle; Water Lemon	10	G1			0.0	1 4 7 10		
	PASSIFLORA MANICATA	40	Cl.	Ш	Z 	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.12	2	С
•	PAVONIA SPINIFEX	15	s.	IV	3.6.15	3	2.4.6.8	3	C
	S. Am.—Spreading shrub, for ground cover PELARGONIUM DOMESTICUM	6	H.	 all	3.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7.8	2	В
1	Lady Washington Geranium				0 5 14	ĺ			ъ
	GRAVEOLENS	6	H.	II	3.5.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	[4.7.9 	3	В
	LIMONIUM	6	н.	ΙΙ	3.11.14	2.3	4.7.9	3 ;	В
	Lemon GeraniumPELTATUM	6	Cr.	all	12.14	1.2.3	1.4.7.8	4	A
	Ivyleaved Geranium; white, pink, scarletZONALE	e.	H.	0.11	3.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	1.3.5.8	3	A
	Common Geranium	0		ĺ		ĺ		0	A.
	PENNISCHUM RUPPELLIANUM PENTSTEMON CORDIFOLIA				$\begin{bmatrix} 2.4.6.13 \\ 4.10.15. \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	4	$^{\mathbf{B}}_{\mathbf{C}}$
;	California Pentstemon; bright and showy.			-				0	
	GARDEN VARIETIES		H.	all	14	2.3	1.4.5	3	В
	PERSEA GRATISSIMA	30	$ _{\mathbf{T}}$.		1.7.13	2.3.4	3.5	$2 \mid$	D
	Trop. Am.—Alligator Pear, Ahuacate	30	T.S		7.13	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	 3.5.8.11	$_2$	$^{\mathrm{C}}$
,	Azores—Handsome tree					i	į	Ì	
a	PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS	8	S.	l 	11.14	2.3	2.4.5.8	5	В
	SEMPERVIRENS	20	C1.	Ι	11.15	2.3	2.4.7.8	4	C
	A nearly evergreen and climbing form PHOENIX RECLINATA	40	P.		2.7.13	1.2.3	3.5.8.12	3	D
	South Africa—Slender trunk, graceful	CO	D		0 7 19	İ	İ		a
1	Canary Isl.—The ornamental datepalm	00	Р.	}	2.7.13	<u>'</u>	[3.6.9.12 	$\frac{3}{1}$	C .
	ROEBELINI	10	P.		8.13	[1.2]	3.6.12	2	D
	PHORMIUM TENAX	12	L.		2.13.14	[1.2.3]	3.5.9.12	3	C
	N. Zealand Flax, good for sub-trop. effect.	19	L.	I	2.13.14	1 9 9	3.5.8.12	3	C
	A white striped variety		i)	0	
	PHOTINIA SERRULATA	20	S.	Ι	3.13.15	2.3	1.3.5.8.10	4	C
	ARBUTIFOLIA	20	s.	Ι	3.13	2.3	1.3.5.9	3	C
	California Christmas berry			ţ				[

		III	117	17	1/T	1777	VIII	IV	v
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME		IV.			VII.	VIII.	IX.	Χ.
	PHYLLOSTACHYS AUREA	1			2.3.8.13	1 9 9	$\frac{1}{3.5.8.12}$	3	В
	China—Golden Bamboo, compact clumps.		D .	1	2.5.6.15	1.2.5	5.0.0.12		Ъ
	NIGRA		B.		2	2.3	4.5.9.12	2	C
	N. China—Black Bamboo	4.0	В.		2.3.13	2.3	4.5.8.12	3	В
	VIRIDI-GLAUCESCENS N. China—Fish-pole Bamboo		В.	1	2.3.13	2.5	1 .9.6.14		Б
	PICEA ENGELMANNI	150	T.		0.6.13	1.2.3	3.5.8.10	5	D
	Western U. S. A	150	T	į	0.6.13	2.3	3.6.9.10	5	D
	Norway Spruce	190	1.		0.0.15	4.5	3.0.3.10	9	D
	PUNGENS	80	T.		0.6.13	1.2.3	3.6.8.11	5	D
	Western U. S. A		۱ ۳]	5.7.13	1 2 3	4.5.8.10	4	С
	Canary Island Pine; branches in whorls		1.		0.1.10	1.2.5	1.0.0.10	T .	C
	CEMBRA	100		-	0.6	2.3	3.5.9.11	5	C
*	EXCELSA			1	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 . 3 \\ 2 . 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$ 4.6.8.11 \\ 4.5.8.11 $	5	C C
	Mediterranean—Aleppo Pine		1	1	5.1	2.5	1.5.6.11		
	INSIGNIS	150	T.	Į.	5.7.13	2.3	3.5.9.10	5	C
	Monterey Pine PINEA		T	İ	[5.7.13]	1.2	$\frac{1}{13.8.11}$	5	C
	S. Europe—Stone Pine, Umbrella Pine		1	!		1.2	9.0.11		
	STROBUS	100	1		0.6	2.3	4.9.11	5	C
	S. California—Soledad Pine		$ \mathbf{T}.$		5.13	2.3	4.5.8.10	5	D
d	PIRCUNIA DIOICA	3 ($^{!}$ T.	1	6.7.13	$\frac{1}{2} . 3$	3.5.8.11	3	C
	River Plate—Ombu; fast grower				7 10		1 0		
a :	PISTACIA SINENSIS		\mathbf{T} .	111	7.13	2.3	1.4.7.8	4	C
* !	PITHECOCTINEUM BUCCINATORIUM	60	C1.	III	2.9	2.3	1.4.9.12	2	D
	Mexico—Strong grower, good color and		1	1		1	1		
*	Free bloomer		C1.	T	1	2.3	2.4.6.8	3	C
•	Uruguay—Quick: everbl'm'g. light foliage	•					j		
* !	A new introduction		C1.	IV		2.3	1.4.7.8	2	С
at a	MURICATUM		C1.	IV	4	2.3	4.7.8	3	C
	Mexico-Flowers light yellow, mostly in								
	summer				3.5.6.14	1 9 9	3.5.8.10	9	
	N. Zealand Karo; hardy, grey foliage		, b.	i	3.3.0.14	1.2.0	5.5.5.10	3	. C .
	upright habit				ì				
	N. Zealand—Tarata. Light foliage, fine		T.S		3.13.14	1.2	3.5.8.10	3	С
	for hedges					1	T M common	1	
	HETEROPHYLLUM		S.Cı	r	14	2.3	4.7.9	2	C
*	S. Africa—Half-trailing, leaves small PHILLYRAEOIDES	. 2.0	Т.	IV	4.13	2.3	4.6.8	2	C
	Austr Deserts—Like a weeping willow.	0	, 1.	1 1		2.9	1.0.0	1	
非	RHOMBIFOLIUM		S.T	I	2.7.13	1.2.3	[1.3.5.8.11]	2	С
	Queensland Pittosporum—A mass of yel low berries or white bloom		1					1	,
	TENUIFOLIUM	$. \mid 18$	3 S.	I	3.13.14	$^{1}2.3$	4.5.8.10	3	C
	New Zealand—Tawhiwhi. Symmetrica growth						Į.		ļ
	TOBIRA		5 S.	I	3.5.11.14	1,2,3	3.9.11	3	С
	China—Dark green; winterflowering com	-			1				
	pact	.	5 9	T	2 12 14	1 0 0			
	A variegated form; very effective		5 S.	I	3.13.14	1.2.6	3 1.3.8.11	3	C
	UNDULATUM	. 3	S.T	I	3.7.11.13	1.2.3	3 . 9 . 11	2	C
	Victorian Box; highly desirable		-	1				,	1
-		1	4	i	i	i	1	1	1

T	и.	III	TXT	37	X7T	1777	VIII I	IV	v
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME		IV. Char.	V. Color	VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	λ.
!	VIRIDIFLORUM	20	S.T		3.11.13	2.3	3.9.11	2	C
ď	S.Africa—Dense round-headed; clean PLATANUS	100	T		[6.7.13]	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & . & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	 3.5.8.11	 5	В
į	Plane Tree						' ·		
! [PLEROMA SPLENDENS		S.	V	2.8	2.3	1.4.5.8.12	3	D
,	flowers		Ì				İ		l
Ì	PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS	10	S.	V	3.14	2.3	1.4.7.8.11	2	C
	S. Africa—very satisfactory	10	S.	I	 3.14	2.3	1.4.7.8.11	2	C
ٳ۫؞	With pure white flowers							_	
a l	LARPENTAE China—Low, spreading, flowers indigo blue		Η.	V 	12.14	1.2.3	1.3	5	A
Ī	PODOCARPUS MACROPHYLLA	10	s.		8.13	1.2.3	3.6.9	4	D
<	Japan—Neat pine-like shrub	5	S.	ΙΙ	[3.13.14]	[2.3]	[1.4.5.8]	3	C
	S. Africa—Floriferous and bright			11					
7	POMELO (MARSH SEEDLESS)	20	Т.	IV	1	2.4	$\left[3.8.11.12\right]$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix}$	D
đ	POPULUS CAROLINENSIS	60	Т.		6.7.13	2.3	4.5.8.11	5	В
a	Caroline PoplarITALICA	0.0	Т.		[6.7.13]	1 9 9	3.5.9.10	5	В
u	Lombardy Poplar		i '	. I	0 . <i>t</i> . 13	1.2.3	3.9.9.10 	0 	Ь.
đ	PRUNUS CAROLINIANA	20	Т.	II	7.13	2.3	3.5.8.11	4	В
	Caroline—Beautiful pyramidal tree	15	T.S	I	3.13.15	1.2.3	3.6.9.11	4	C
	California—Mountain Cherry	_	s.	II	[3.12.13.14]	1 0 0	1 9 5 9	5	a
a	JAPONICA	9) 	11	5.12.15.14 	1.2.3	1.3.5.8	6	C
į	LAUROCERASUS	12	S.	I	13.15	1.2.3	3.5 9.11	4	C
d	English Laurel; handsome, tall shrubLUSITANICA	20	T.S	I	3.6.13.14	2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 7 & 9 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$	4	C
	Portugal Laurel	0.5	T.S		3.13.15	1 0 0	3.5.9.11		
*	OCCIDENTALIS			I 	5.15.15 	1.2.3	3.9.11	4	C
d	PERSICA	15	T.S	IΙ	13.14.15	2.3	1.4.5.8.11	5	C
d	Flowering Peach PISSARDI	20	T.S	III	7.13.14	1.2.3	3.5.9.11	5	В
, a	Dark red foliage; very effective	9.0	T.S	TT	19 14 15	2.3	1 9 6 9 11	5	0
u I	PSEUDO CERASUS	20	a.1	11	13.14.15	2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 . 3 . 6 . 8 . 11 \end{bmatrix}$	G 	С
ĺ	PUDDUM	25	Т.	II	13.15	2.3	2.4.6.8	5	C
	Himalaya—Hardy; flowers in November, fruits in April								
	PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI	200	Т.		0.6	2.3	3.6.9.10	5	C
*!	Douglas Spruce; Oregon fir	12	 S.		1.3	2.3.4	4.5.9.11	2	D
191	Brazil—Yellow Strawberry Guava, large								
$\sqrt{}$	fruitCATTLEYANUM	12	S.		1.3	1.2.4	3.5.9.11	$2 \mid$	В
y ****	Brazil—Ordinary Strawbery Guava	1.0							0
A .: I	Brazil—Another yellow Guava, fine flavor	12) 		1.3	2.4	4.6.8.11	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	С
·	PTERIS VARIETIES		F.			2.3	4.8.12	4	В
- /	PTYCHOSPERMA ALEXANDRAE Queensland—Alexandra palm; like Sea-	90	P.		$\begin{bmatrix} 2.13 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	1.2	3.5.12	1	D
()	forthea, but taller and more upright.	1.5		T T T	1 9 14	1 0 4	0 0 7 11		D
d	PUNICA GRANATUM	15	1	111	1.3.14	1.Z.4	[2.3.5.11]	4	В
d	ALBA	15	S.	I	1.3.14	1.2.4	2.3.8.11	4	В
	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	60	Т.		7.13	2.3	4.7.9.11	4	c
	California Live Oak		!		ĺ			3	

Ī.	II.	Ш	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII	IV	<u>X.</u>
1.	BOTANICAL NAME		LV. Char.		VI. USEFUL FOR	V 11.	VIII.	IX.	Λ.
	CHRYSOLEPIS	60	Т.	·'	7.13	2.3	4.7.8.11	5	C
	California Goldenleaf Oak		_	, ,	l <u>.</u>				
*d	SUBER	60	Т.		0.7.13	2.3	3.5.9.11	5	\mathbf{C}
d	(DECIDUOUS VARIETIES)	100	т.		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & . & 6 & . & 7 & . & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccc} oxed{1} & 2 & . & 3 & oxed{1} \end{array}$	$oxed{3.5.8.11}$] 5	C
				'		Ϊ '	<u>'</u>		_
	RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS Beautiful, many-colored, bulbous plants	2	H.	all	8.14	1.2.3	1	5	\mathbf{A}
* !	RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA	8	s.	II	$egin{array}{c} \ 3 \cdot 13 \cdot 14 \end{array}$	$\lfloor 2 . 3 \rfloor$	 4.6.8	$egin{bmatrix} \cdot & & \ & 2 & \end{bmatrix}$	D
	S. China Indian Hawthorn; flowers loose								D
	paniclesJAPONICA			<u>.</u>		i,	į	i _ i	
	Japan—Leathery foliage, dwarf, compact.	8	S.	I	3.13.14	1.2	2.3.5.9	3	С
	REINWARTIA TRIGYNA	3	S.	IV	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 12.14 \end{vmatrix}$	2.3	$1 \\ 1.4.5.8$	3	\mathbf{C}
	India—Large flowers in great abundance.			ĺ					_
	RHAMNUS PURSHIANA	10	S.		14.15	2.3	4.7.9	4	\mathbf{C}
	CROCEA	8	s.		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 10 & 15 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 & 9 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$! 4	\mathbf{C}
	Cal.—Dwarf, compact, small leaved, pretty			1	0.10.10	2.0		T	O
	RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS	15	P.	į	8.10.13	2.3	4.5.12	1	D
	Japan—Bamboo palm, very graceful RHODODENDRON	19	s.		12.13.14	1 9 9	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3.5.9.11 \end{vmatrix}$	_	~
	RHUS INTEGRIFOLIUS	15			3.5.15	1.2.3	3.7.9.11	5 3	C
	Cal.—Makes dense low masses near sea								O
/ d	(DECIDUOUS VARIETIES) Sumach	15	S.		6.14.15	2.3	1.4.7	5	\mathbf{C}
	OVATA	15	S		$\begin{bmatrix} 4.6.14 \end{bmatrix}$	2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.5.8.11 \end{bmatrix}$	5	C
	California	10				1 . 3	3.3.8.11	5 	C
d	RIBES SPECIOSUM	12	S.	111	6.14.15	2.3	1.6.8	5	В
	RICHARDIA AFRICANA	4	H.	1_{i}	[8.12.14]	11 9 9	1.3.5.9.12		
	S. Africa—Calla Lily	1	11.	į. į	0.12.14	1.4.5	1.3.3.9.12	4	A
	ELLIOTIANA	4	H.	IV	8.12.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.9.12	4	В
d	S. Africa—Golden Calla	90	Т.	j I]]	_
_	Black Locust	00	1.	1	4.6.7.11	2.3	2.4.5.8.11	5	В
	ROMNEYA COULTERI	10	S.	I	13.14.15	2.3	1.4.7.8	4	D
* 1	Matilijah Poppy	CO	CI	į,	11 15				
	Burmah—Fast grower; fl'rs like Cherokee	60	C1.	I	11.15	2.3	4.7.8	3	D
	LAEVIGATA		Cl.	I	3.15	2.3	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$	4	В
	China—Cherokee Rose	1	<u></u>	<u> </u>	1	İ			
•	MOSCHATA	40	CI.	1	11.15	2.3	1.4.7.8	j 4 j	C
	RUGOSA	1.0	S.	I	3.11.15	2.3	1.4.7	5	В
	China—Fine for rough hedges and masses.			İ			1	1	D
	SETIGERA Michigan—Prarie rose; delicate pink shade	1 15	er.el	$ \Pi $	11.15	2.3	[2.4.7]	5	В
	WICHURAIANA		Cr.	I	15	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.4.7	5	В
	Japan—Handsome for covering walls, etc.			1			1.1	0	Б
	(All other Roses follow this price list) ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS	. 0	C	777	0 2 14		<u>.</u>		
	Mediterranean—Rosemary		S.	VI	0.3.14	1.2.3	3.5.8	4	C
d	RUBUS ROSAEFLORUS	6	s.	I	4.6.14.15	2.3	4.7.8	4	В
A	Very ornamental and hardy	1			,	Ì	1	-	-
u	RUSSELIA JUNCEA		H. H.	IV	$egin{array}{c} 6.9.12.14 \ 10.15.14 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 2.3\ 2.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & .3 & .5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$	5	A
	Mexico—For rockeries	1				4.3 	2.4.6.8	3	$^{-}$ C
3	RYNCHOSIA MINIMA	15	Cl.	IV		2.3	2.3.7.8	3	С
	W. Indies—Rampant grower; numerous flowers							'	
	SABAL ADANSONI	15	P.		[2.13]	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$oxed{ }4.7.12$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	D
	S. States—Dwarf Palmetto	1	1	Ì		-		-	

I.	. II. BOTANICAL NAME		IV. Char.	V.	VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
	BLACKBURNIANA		11		$\frac{1}{2.7.13}$	1.2.3	[3.5.12]	2	D
1	W. Indies—Graceful, arching fanpalm					Ϊ			
(PALMETTO	40	P.		[2.5.7.13]	1.2.3	3.6.12	2	D
,	SALVIA ARBOREA	20	T.S	III	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 13 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.4.7.8	2	C
1	Like Scarlet Sage; growing into quite			i				Ϊ	
į	a treeSPLENDENS	1	TT		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 14 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1.3.5.8	 4	 A
.	Ordinary Scarlet Sage; a great bedder	4	H,	111	2.14 	11.2	1.5.5.6	1 *	A
d	SALIX BABYLONICA	4 0	T.		6.10.13	2.3	4.6.8.11	5	В
j	Weeping Willow	25	10		C 14 15		11 4 5 9	_	D
a	SAMBUCUS Elderberry	25	ъ.	I	[6.14.15]	2.3	1.4.5.8	5	В
	SANTOLINA CHAMAECYPARISSIS	3	s.	IV	3.12	1.2.3	3.5.8	4	A
j	Mediterr.—Lavender Cotton, grey foliage.		<u> </u>) .	
	SAPONARIA OCYMOIDES SPLENDENS Europe—Showy, low growing perennial	1	Cr.	11	8.14	[2.3]	2.3.7	4	A
}	SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA	1	Cr.	Ι	8.10	2.3	 3.7.9	3	ı ı A
j	China—Strawberry geranium for rockeries		İ	Ì	Í	١.		i _	_
}	SCIADOPYTIS VERTICILLATA SCHINUS MOLLE		\mathbf{S} .	l .	[8.10.13] $[4.7.13]$	$egin{pmatrix} 1 \ 2 \ . \ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.5.9.10 \\ 3.6.8.12 \end{vmatrix}$	5	\mathbf{B}
	Peru—Pepper tree	1 40	1.	111	4.1.13	2.3	5.0.0.12	3	1
ľ	THEREBINTHIFOLIUS	4.0	T.		4.7.13	1.2	3.5.9	2	C
* 1	Brazilian Pepper Tree; flat, spread'g. head	9.5	m c	177	0 12 14	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1 4 7 0		D .
!	SCHOTIA BRACHYPETALA	45	1.5	 111	[2.13.14]	4.5 	1.4.7.8	$egin{array}{cccc} 2 & & \\ & & \end{array}$	D
* !	LATIFOLIA	2.0	s.	II	2.13.14	1.2.3	3.5.9.11	2	D
)	Natal—A dense mass of handsome foliage.	1		j		į .		į	
	SCIRPUS CERNUUS		В.	ļ	8.12	[2.3]	3.9	3	В
] [rockeries			İ		1	[-		
į	SEAFORTHA ELEGANS	60	P.	ĺ	2.7.8.13	1.2.3	3.5.12	1	D
į	Australia—A splendid street palm SECHIUM EDULE	20	C1.	ļ	1	2 4	$egin{smallmatrix} 1\4.7.12 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	В
l I	Mexico Rampant grower with squash-		01.	l İ		3.4	1.1.12	2	15
j	like fruit	1	<u> </u>	i	l I	İ	Ì	İ	
	SENECIO KAEMPFERI AUREA MAC Leopard Plant	4	H.	IV	10.14	1.2.3	2.3.8.12	4	D
	PETASITIS	15	S.	ΙV	$egin{smallmatrix} 1 \ 2 \ . \ 13 \ . \ 14 \end{smallmatrix}$	2.3	1.3.5.8.12	$\stackrel{ }{}$	C
	China—Broad, downy foliage; impres-		Ì	İ	ĺ		i		
	sive plant		m		7 19		12 5 0 10		
l	California Big Tree		1.	l I	7.13	2.3	[3.5.9.10]	5	C
	SEMPERVIRENS		T.		7.13	1.2.3	3.5.9.11	5	C
* 1	Redwood	4.0	CI		11 10	9 3	9.4.7		
۱۰,	Paraguay—Elegant foliage; young tips		C1.	1	11.13	2.3	2.4.7	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	C
	bronze			Ì					
!	SOLANDRA GRANDIFLORA		Cl.	IV	[2.13]	2.3	2.3.9.12	2	D
	Trop. Am.—Climbing Datura; 6-in. flowers		s.	V	 14	2.3	2.4.7.9.11	2	C
	Australia—Numerous flowers; showy	1.20				12.0		-	
l	CAPSICASTRUM	4	S.	III	8.13.14	1	1.3.5.9	2	C
	Jerusalem CherryROBUSTUM	1.0	s.		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 13 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3.5.7.9.12 \end{vmatrix}$	2	C
1	A splendid sub-tropical foliage plant		1		5.10	2.0	0.0.1.5.12	2	
*	GUATEMALENSE	10	S.	V	1.13.14	4	4.7.12	2	C
,	Melon shrub; fruit really delicious SPEC. FROM LIBERIA		s.		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 . 13 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	3.5.9.12	2	C
•	Very showy clusters of many col'ed, berries		٥.	i		12.5	0.0.0.14	2	
	very showy clusters of many cored, perfies								
	MARGINATUM	10	s.	I	2.14	2.3	1.4.5.8.12	3	В
	A CAN CARACTER TO A CAN CAN CAN CAN CAN CAN CAN CAN CAN C	10	İ	ĺ	$egin{array}{c} [2.14 \] \\ [14.15 \] \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 . 3 \\ 2 . 3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1.4.5.8.12 \\ 2.4.7.8.11 \end{bmatrix}$		В

		1							
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME	1	IV.	1	VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Χ.
	SEAFORTHEANUM		C1.			2.3	$\frac{1}{2.4.6}$	$\frac{}{2}$	$-\overline{\mathbf{C}}$
	Brazil, bunches of skyblue flowers					2.0	2.1.0	-	Ü
	WARCIWICZI	15	S.		2.13	2.3	3.5.9.12	2	C
	An enormous grower of tropical effect			j i		i		i	
	WENDLANDI		1 -	V			1.8	j j	D
	JASMINOIDES			I			1.6.8	_	C
	SOLIDAGO	8	H.	IV	6.12.14	2.3	1.4.5.8	5	A
	Goldenrod	20	S.Cl	37	$ _{oldsymbol{1}}$	2.3	2.3.7.9	$oxed{ } 3$	C
	Tasmania—Small bellshaped flowers.	. 20	5.01	ľ	1	2.3	4.3.1.3	9	
1	SOPHORA TETRAPTERA	4.0	T.S	\mathbf{IV}	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.4.6.9	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	D
	New Zealand—Beautiful tree					1 – 1 – 1 1	i	-	-
	SPARMANNIA AFRICANA	15	S.	I	13.14	2.3	2.4.7.8.12	2	C
	S. Africa—Dense mass of broad leaves			İ				j	ĺ
	SPARTIUM JUNCEUM	15	S.	IV	3.9.14	2.3	1.3.5.9	3	C
	The well known Spanish Broom	1	İ		[.	Ì	<u> </u>		
*!	SPHAERALCEA VITIFOLIA	15	$ \mathbf{S}.$	111	3.13.14	2.3	2.3.5.9.12	2	C
A	Mexico—Hibiscuslike foliage SPIRAEA REEVESI	10	G	 T	3.13.14			_	D
u	Bridal Wreath	10	s.	I	3.13.14	2.3	1.4.6.8	5	В
	STATICE MACROPHYLLA	2	H.	\mathbf{v}	5.12.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	1.3.5.8	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	 B
	Immense panicles of deep lavender flowers		111.	*	0.12.14	11.2.5	1.0.0.0	-	ן ט
!	STAUNTONIA HEXAPHYLLA		Cl.	I		2.3	3.6.9.12	2	D
	Japan—Aralia like foliage; scarlet berries.			-	İ			-	_
	STEPHANOTIS FLORIBUNDA		C1.	I	11	2.3	2.4.7.12	2	D
	Madagascar—Handsome, fragrant climber		İ	j	İ	j		İ	ĺ
	STERCULEA ACERIFOLIA	20	T.	III	2.7.13	1.2	[1.3.5.9.12]	3	C
*!	Austr.—Flame tree; a blaze of scarletBIDWELLI				0 7 10				
٠.	Austr.—Remarkable handsome foliage	30	\mathbf{T} .	TII	2.7.13	1.2	1.3.5.9.12	3	C
	DIVERSIFOLIA	40	\mathbf{T} .	I	7.13	$1 \cdot 2$	3.5.8.11	3	C
	Austr.—Bottletree, used for street tree	10	* .	* .		11.2	0.0.0.11	"	
*!	GREGORI	100	T.	II	7.13	1.2	1.3.5.9.12	$\stackrel{1}{\mid} 2$	D
	A splendid tree with handsome flowers			Ί	1	Ϊ	1	Ί	
!	STIGMAPHYLLON CILIATUM	15	[C1.	IV	2	[1.2]	1.3.8.12	2	D
₩ •	Brazil—Curious, orchard-like flowers					-			Ì
*!	River Plata—With large leaves	30	Cl.	IV	2	[1.2]	[2.3.9.12]	$\lfloor 2 \rfloor$	D
	STOKESIA CYANEA	9	H.	V	12.14	9 9	0	-	
	Cornflower—Aster, pretty perennial		п.	ľ	12.14	2.3	2	5	A
!	STRELITZIA AUGUSTA	18	L.	I	2.13	2.3	$\begin{smallmatrix}1\\2.4.5.8.12\end{smallmatrix}$	2	\mathbf{D}
	S. Africa—Not unlike the Travelers Tree.		ì	Ϊ	Ϊ			-	1
	NICOLAI	18	L.	I	2.13	2.3	2.4.7.8.12	2	D
	S. Africa—Flowers larger; partially blue.)]		Ì]
	REGINAE	6	[L.	V-I	2.12.14	1.2	2.3.5.8.12	2	D
	S. Africa—Bird of Paradise flawer STREPTOSOLEN JAMESONI	1 1 9	s.cı	3711	1.4				
	Colombia—Bright, showy, everblooming		S.CI	1 11	14	2.3	1.4.7.8.11	2	C
	shrub								
*			L.	III	2.8.10.14	$\stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle 1}{1}\!2.3$	4.7.9.12	2	\mathbf{c}
	Burma—Variegated iridescent tints, blue,			1				-	
	lilac		j	İ		Ì	<u> </u>	i	ĺ
•	SUTHERLANDIA GRANDIFLORA		S.	III	9.14	2.3	1.4.5.8.12	2	C
	S. Africa—Bladder Senna; flowers scarlet. SWAINSONIA GALEGAEFOLIA	10			0.14		<u> </u>		
	Australia—Nearly continuous bloomer	10	S.	II	3.14	2.3	1.4.7.8	3	C
	Australia—Nearly continuous ploomer	10	s.	I	3.14	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	11 1 7 9	9	
•	Australia—Flowers pure white in great	. 10	D.	*	0.11	4 · 5	1.4.7.8	3	C
	profusion			1					
(SYMPHORICARPUS		s.	I	6.12.14	2.3	2.3.8.11	5	B
	Snowberry	1		Ĺ		İ	j		İ
(SYRINGA	10	S.	I-V	3.11.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.8.11	5	C
	Lilac			1	1				1

<u> </u>	II.	Ш	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	Χ.
1.	BOTANICAL NAME		Char.			7 11.	TII.	111.	12.
!	TACSONIA VON VOLEXMI	20	'' C1.	ĪII	2	$\frac{1}{2.3}$	2.4.7.12	·2	C
	Colombia—Large wine-red flowersMOLLISSIMA		C1.	II	2	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	[2.4.7.12]	$egin{smallmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	C
	Andes—Flowers 3-ins. across; rose-color.	20	C1. 	11					
ď	TAMARIX PLUMOSA	15	T.S		4.5.6	$[2.3 \mid$	1.4.7.8	5	В
1	Japan—Feathery foliage; a mass of pink. TAXUS BACCATA	40	T.S		7.13.14	$egin{array}{c} 1.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3.5.9.10 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	 5	D
	S. Eur. and Asia—Well known Yew Tree.		Ì	j				ا يا	
	FASTIGIATA		T.S		7.13	1.2	[3.5.9.10]	5	D
d	TAXODIUM DISTICHUM	200	Т.	1 	0.7.13	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 . 3 \end{bmatrix}$	4.6.8.10	4	C
* 1	S. States—Bald Cypress, for damp placesMUCRONATUM		T.		 0.7.13	$oxed{ }2.3$	 4.6.8.10	4	D
* !	Mexico—Montezuma Cypress; feathery		1 •]	U.1.18 	2.5 	4.0.8.10 	1	
	foliage			Ĺ			2 2 7 0		
	TECOMA AUSTRALIS		C1.	1	1	[2.3]	[2.3.7.9]	3	C.
	glossy			İ		i i			
	Cape Honeysuckle. Climbing shrub,	20	S C1	III	3.14	2.3	[1.3.5.9]	4	C
	everblooming	i							
,	JASMINOIDES ALBA	15	Cl.	I	į	2.3	$[2.4.7.9]^{-1}$	3	C
	Bowerplant of Australia—Campanula-like, white	i	<u> </u>		Į k	<u> </u>			
	JASMINOIDES	15	C1.	II	11	2.3	2.4.7.9	3	C
* 1	The same flowers with rosy-pink throatREGINAE SABAE	3.0	C1.	ΙΙ		$oxed{ }12.3$	$egin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	2	D
	Rhodesia-New, vigorous, winterblooming		ĺ						
d	RICASOLIANA	30	Cl.	II	ĺ	[2.3]	1.4.7.8	4	D
*!	S. Affica—Great grower, howers 2 inches	$^{\prime +}$ $^{\prime }$ 20	S.T	IV	$[3 \ . \ 14]$	2.3	1 .4.5.8.12	1	C
	Hybrid—Immense bunches of yellow fl'rs		G	137	3.6.14	2.3	1.4.5.8.12	$oxed{2}$	C
	STANSGulf Coast—Yellow Elder; charming shrub		S.	1 V	3.0.14	2.5 	1.4.5.8.12	4	
	TELANTHERA BETTZICHIANA	1	L.	III	12.14	1	1.2.9	2	A
	Better known as Alternanthera; bright					{ 			
	AUREA		L.	IV	12.14	1	1.2.8	2	A
	Yellow variegated foliage TEUCRIUM FRUTICANS		 S Cr	IV	13.14.15	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	3.7.8.11	3	· C
	Europe—Grey foliage, with paleblue fl'rs.			'		2.5	0.1.0.11	5	
!	THEVETIA NERIIFOLIA		S.	IV	13	2.3	2.3.5.8.11	2	D
	THUYA GIGANTEA		T.		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$. 6	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	[4.6.9.10]	5	C
	Western Arborvitae		S.	Ì	10.12	1 0 0		_	
	ORIENTALIS		S.	IV	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.13 \\ 12.13 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3.5.8.11 \\ 2.3.5.8 \end{vmatrix}$	5 5	C
	U. S. A.—Yellow Arbor Vitae	4.							
	OCCIDENTALIS		S.		12.13	1.2	2.3.5.9	5	C
	TIBOUCHINA SEMIDECANDRA	6	s.	V	2.8.13	2.3	1.4.5.8.12	3	D
1	Brazil—Flowers often 5 inches across TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES		 S.C1		 14. 11	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$	 3.7.9	3	D
	China—(Rynchospermum.) Deep green	ι				2.5	5 . 1 . 5	0	
A	foliageTILIA		T.		[6.7.13]	1 9 9	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 $		P
u	Linden Basswood		• •		0.4.19	1.4.5	0.0.0.11 .	5	B
	TRACHYCARPUS EXCELSUS	1	P.		2.7.13	1.2	3.5.12	3	D
	China—Windmill Palm; one of the								
	TRISTANIA CONFERTA	80	T.	I	7.13	2.3	2.4.5.9.11	2	C
	Queensland—Handsome shade tree, for avenues								
	1	V	1	1		l	Ţ	ł.	1

	COOTTIERE OALI OTHER TO								
I.	II. BOTANICAL NAME	l	IV. Char.		VI. USEFUL FOR	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
¦	TRITOMA UVARIA	4	H.	III	$\overline{2.12.14}$	2.3	1.3.9.12	4	В
	S. Africa—Red hot poker plant	1	т.		0.6.13	$egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 2 \ . \ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	3.6.8.10	5	C
į	Western Hemlock]					
	UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA		T.S	 	7.13.15	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	3.5.9	4	D
đ	ULMUS Elm		т.		6.7.13	1.2.3	4.5.8.11	5	В
	VERBENA, SCARLET	1	n.cr	ш	$oxed{12.14}$	$egin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	1.3.7		A
Ì	PINK		h.cr h.cr	1	12.14 12.14				
	VERONICA DWARF BLUE		S. ·	1	5.12.14	1.2.3	1.3.5.9.11	4	В
	Splendid low growing floriferous shrubIMPERIALIS	6	S.	III	5.12.14	$egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 1 \ . \ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$	1.3.5.9.11	3	В.
	Taller growing; very satisfactory SPECIOSA		s.	VI	3.5.14	1.2.3	$oxed{ }2.4.5.9.11$	4	В
	A great favorite; will get along anywhereVARIEGATA		s.	1	3.5.14	1.2.3	2.4.5.8.11	4	В
	Makes a bright hedge	4	s.	I	3.5.12	1.2	2.3.5.8	4	В
d	Dwarf, compact, pure white flowers VIBURNUM OPULUS	10	s.	I	14	2.3	1.4.5.8	5	 B
	The well-known Snowball		S.	I	3.14	1.2	 1.3.5.9.11	4	i C
	Better known as Laurustinus; fine for hedges								
	ODORATISSIMUM	10	S. S.	1 I	$egin{array}{c} 6 \ . \ 13 \ . \ 14 \ 3 \ . \ 14 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 1.2 \ 1.2 \end{array}$	$egin{bmatrix} 4.5.9.11 \ 1.3.5.9.11 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$	C C
*!	A round leaved form	20	C1.			$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	3.7.9	3	C
*	Australia—Vigorous; suitable for rocks and walls	i	Cl.			2.3	4.7.9.12	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	C
	S. Africa—Evergreen Grape; unsurpassed beauty	I)	01.			2.5	1.1.5.12		
*!	PTEROPHORA	80 l	Cl.		-	3	4.7.8.12	2	C
*!	vine		 C1.			3	4.7.8.12	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	C
·	Argentina—Red adventitious roots		01.			19	14.7.6.12	2	
	WASHINGTONIA SONORAE		Р.		2.7.13	1.2.3	3.5.8.12	3	D
	WATSONIA ARDERNEI S. Africa—Tall-growing; Gladiolus-like	9	H.	I	14	2.3	1.4.5.12	5	A
d	WEIGELIA	. 8	S.		6.12.14	2.3	2.4.6.8	5	В
	WIGANDIA CARACASANA Venezuela—Large leaved, quick-growing.		S. 	V	2.13	$ 2.3\>$	4.7.9.12	2	C
d	WISTARIA MULTIJUGA ALBA	. 1	C1.	I	-	2.3	1.4.7.8	4	D
٠	PURPLE		C1.	V		2.3	1.4.7.8	4	D
	YUCCA ALOEFOLIA	. 20	L. L.	I	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ . \ 7 \ . \ 13 \ 2 \ . \ 7 \ . \ 13 \end{array}$		$\begin{vmatrix} 3.5.9.12 \\ 3.5.8.12 \end{vmatrix}$	4	C
	Stiff, upright growing; very effective GUATEMALENSE	. 20	 L.		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & .7 & .13 \end{vmatrix}$	Ì	3.5.9.12	4	C
	An enormous plant; making a splendic specimen	.							
	ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA	. 4	H. 	III	14.15	2.3	1.4.7	4	C

LIST OF COMMON NAMES.

Ensete Columbine—Aquilegia. Abyssinian Banana—Musa Coffeeberry—Rhamnus. African Lily-Agapanthus. Coral Gem-Lotus Bertholleti. Ahuacate—Persea. Alexandra Palm—Archontophoenix. Corkoak-Quercus Suber. Cowslip-Primula. Algaroba—Ceratonia or Caesalpinia. Alligator Pear—Persea. Crimson Eye—Hibiscus. Crimson Flowered Gum-Euc. Ficifolia. Allspice—Calycanthus. Almond, flowering—Prunus. Crape Myrtle-Lagerstroemia. Angel's Trumpet—Datura. Crown of Thorns-Euphorbia Splendens. Apple, flowering-Malus. Cup and Saucer—Campanula. Ash—Fraxinus. Currant—Ribes. Austr. Blackwood—Ac. Melanoxlon. Custard Apple—Anona. Austr. Fanpalm-Livistona Australis. Cypress—Cypressus. Austr. Laurel-Corynocarpus. Daffodil-Narcissus. Austr. Nut-Macadamia. Datepalm—Phoenix. Austr. Pea—Dolichos. Deodar-Cedrus Deodara. Austr. Tea—Leptospermum. Dogwood-Cornus. Avocado—Persea. Dragontree-Dracaena Draco. Baby's Breath—Gypsophilia. Dusty Miller—Centaurea. Dutchman's Pipe—Aristolochia. Baloonvine—Cardiospermum. Banana-Musa. Egyptian Paper Plant—Cyperus Papyrus. Banana Shrub-Michelia Fuscata. Elderberry-Sambucus. Barberry—Berberis. Elephants Ear-Colocasia. Elm—Ulmus. Barberton Daisy-Gerbera. English Daisy—Bellis. Basswood—Tilia. English Laurel-Prunus Laurocerasus. Baytree—Laurus. Beach—Fagus. Firethorn—Crataegus Pyracantha. Beefwood—Casuarina. Fishpole Bamboo-Phyll. Viridiglaucescens. Belladonna Lily—Amaryllis. Flag—Iris. Flametree—Brachychiton Acerifolium. Bellflower—Campanula. Birch—Betula. Flax—Linum. Black Wattle—Acacia Mollisima. Floripondia—Datura. Blackwood Acacia—Ac. Melanoxylon. Flowering Maple—Abutilon. Foxglove—Digitalis. Blue Daisy—Agathea. Bluegum-Euc. Globulus. Ginger Lily—Hedychium. Ginger Plant—Alpinia. Blue-leaved Wattle—Ac. Cyanophylla. Golden Bamboo-Phyllostachys Aurea. Bluepalm—Erythea Armata. Boston Fern-Nephrolepis. Golden Chain-Laburnum. Boston Ivy—Ampelopsis. Golden Dewdrops-Duranta. Bottlebrush-Callistemon and Metrosideros. Golden Glow-Rudbeckia. Golden Wattle-Acacia Pycnantha. Boxtree—Buxus. Breath of Heaven-Adenandra, also Diosma. Golddust Plant-Aucuba. Goldflower-Hypericum Moserianum. Bridal Wreath—Spiraea. Broom-Cytisus and Spartium. Green Wattle-Acacia decurrens. Buckthorn—Rhamnus. Guadalupe Palm-Erythea Edulis. Bull Bay- Magnolia Grandiflora. Guava-Psidium. Burning Bush-Crataegus and Euonymus. Gynerium—Cortaderia. Butterfly Lily-Hedychium. Hackberry-Celtis. Cajaput Tree-Melaleuca Leucadendron. Hawthorn-Crataegus. California Holly-Heteromeles. Heath—Erica. California Laurel-Umbellularia. Holly—Ilex. Calla—Richardia. Holly Fern—Cyrtomium Falcatum. Camphortree—Cinnamomum. Hollyhock—Althaea. Campsidium—Tacoma Australis. Honeybell-Mahernia. Canterbury Bells-Campanula Medium. Honeyflower—Melianthus. Carob—Ceratonia. Honeylocust—Gleditschia. Catalina Cherry-Prunus Occidentalis. Honeysuckle—Lonicera. Cedar—Cedrus. Horn of Plenty—Datura. Cedarwood—Cedrela. Horsechestnut-Aesculus. Centuryplant—Agave. Hornbeam-Carpinus. Cherimoyer—Anona. Iceplant-Mesembryanthemum. Cherry, flowering—Prunus. Incense Cedar-Libocedrus. Chestnut—Castanea. Indian Hawthorn—Raphiolepis. Christmas Berry—Heteromeles. India Rubber—Ficus Elastica. Chili Jasamine—Mandevillea. Ironwood—Lyonothamnus. Chinese Fanpalm—Livistona Sinensis. Isolepis—Scirpus.

Ivyleaved Geranium-Pelargonium Peltatum. Jamacia Apple Anona Cherimolia, Jamaica Honeysuckle Passiflora Laurifolia. Jambolan Plum-Eugenia Jambolana. Japanese Cedar Crytomeria. Japanese Ivy-Ampelopsis. Japanese Memorial Rose R. Wichuraiana. Japanese Paperplant-Fatsia Papyrifera. Japanese Rose Kerria Japonica. Java Plum-Eugenia Jambolana. Jerusalen Pine-Pinus Halepensis. Jerusalem Sage-Phlomis. Judas Tree Cercis. Kaiapple—Aberia. Keiapple—Aberia. Laburnum Cytisus. Lady Washington Geranium Pelargonium Domesticum. Larkspur-Delphinium. Larch Larix Lavender Lavendula. Lawson Cypress—Chamaecyparis or Cupressus. Lemon Geranium-Pelargonium Limonium. Linden-Tilia. Lightwood-Acacia Melanoxylon. Lilac-Syringa. Lily of the Nile-Agapanthus. Lion's Ear or Tail—Leonotis. Live Oak-Quercus Agrifolia. Locust—Robinia. Loquat—Eriobotrya. Madrona-Arbutus Menziesi. Male Bamboo-Dendrocalamus Strictus. Maidenhair Adiantum Maidenhair Tree Gingko Mauloak Quercus Chrysolepis. Maple—Aeer. Marshmallow-Althaea. Matilijah Poppy—Romneya. Melon Pawpaw—Carica Papaya. Melon Shrub Solanum Guatemalense. Memorial Rose Rose Wichuraiana. Metake Arundinaria Japonica. Mexican Orange—Choisya. Mexican Peach—Casimiroa. Midshipman's Butter-Persea. Mimosa—Acacia. Mock Orange Philadelphus, also Pittosporum Undulatum. Monkey Puzzle—Araucaria. Monterey Pine—Pinus insignis or radiata Moreton Bay Fig Ficus Macrophylla. Morning Glory-Concolvulus and Ipomea. Mountain Cherry—Prunus Orientalis. Mountain Laurel—Umbellularia Mountain Lilac-Ceanothus. Myrtle-Myrtus and Vinca. Natal Plum—Carissa Grandiflora. New Zealand Flax-Phormium. Nightblooming Jasmine Cestrum Nocturnum. Norfolk Island Pine Araucaria. Oak-Quercus. Olive-Olea: Oregon Grape Berberis. Palm Grass—Panicum Excurrens. Palm Lily—Dracaena Indivisa. Palo Fierro Lyonothamnus. Palo Verde-Parkinsonia Aculeata.

Pampas Grass-Gynerium or Cortaderia, Paper Plant-Aralia and Cyperus. Paris Daisy-Marguerite. Pawpaw-Asimina and Carica. Peach, flowering-Prunus. Periwinkle-Vinca. Persimmon—Diospyros. Planetree-Platanus Plum, flowering-Prunus. Poinsettia-Euphorbia Pulcherrima. Pomegranate—Punica. Poplar-Populus. Prairie Rose Rose Setigera. Privet-Ligustrum. Queensland Nut-Macadamia. Quince, flowering—Cydonia. Rangoon Creeper-Quisqualis. Redbud-Cercis. Red Flowering Gum-Euc. Ficifolia. Redhot Poker-Kniphofia or Tritoma. Redwood-Sequoia Sempervirens. Ribbon Grass-Arundo. Rice Paper Plant-Aralia or Fatsia. Rockrose Cistus. Rose Apple—Eugenia Jambos or Malaccensis. Rose Geranium—Pelargon Quercifolium. Rosemary—Rosmarinus. Rose of Sharon—Hibiscus Syriacus. Rubber Tree-Ficus and Hevea. Sacred Bamboo-Nandina Sago Palm—Cycas Revoluta. Salt Bush—Atriplex. Sapota-Casimiroa. Scarlet Gum-Euc. Ficifolia. Shell Flower Alpinia. She-oak-Casuarina. Silk Oak-Grevillea Robusta. Silver Wattle Acacia Dealbata. Snapdragon-Antirrhinum. Snowflake Leucojum. St. John's Bread-Ceratonia. Strawberry Tree-Arbutus. Swan River Daisy-Brachycome. Sweet Bay Laurus Nobilis. Sword Fern-Nephrolepis, Springa-Philadelphus. Toyon-Heteromeles Transvaal Daisy-Gerbera. Tree Fern-Alsophila and Dicksonia. Tree Hibiscus Lagunaria. Tree Tomato Cyphomandra. Tritoma-Kniphofia. Trumpet Vine-Bignonia and Tecoma. Tulip Tree_Liriodendron. Turk's Cap—Achania. Umbrella Plant-Cyperus. Umbrella Tree-Melia. Varnish Tree Koelreuteria. Wattle Acacia. Wild Cherry-Prunus Orientalis. Wild Lilac-Ceanothus. Willow-Salix. Windmill Palm—Chamaerops Wire Vine Muhlenbeckia complexa. Yew—Taxus. Yellow Elder-Tecoma Stans. Yellow Lilac Cestrum Aurantiacum Zapote Blanco-Casimiroa.



A FORMAL GARDEN --- DARK



THE SAME GARDEN, SEVERAL YEARS LATER